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JUDGE WALTER CLARK.

Address to the Tennessee Lawyers, at Nashville, July 30th, 1897.

The Constitution of the United States has Become a Misfit—Should be Revised Like State Constitutions—United States Judges and Senators Ought to be Elected by the People.

Gentlemen of the Bar Association of Tennessee:

To North Carolinians, the success and progress of Tennessee are almost as gratifying as our own. Tennessee is the daughter, and the mother State can never forget it. When North Carolina was recognized as a sovereign State by the treaty of 1783 with Great Britain, her limits extended from the storm-lashed Atlantic to the mighty inland river, which was then the boundary of Spain. When we set you up in house-keeping, we acted most generously. We gave you that portion of our soils which Tennesseeans will claim was the richest part of our domain. In extent we gave you nearly half of our possessions. North Carolinians first settled your territory and then we sent you from time to time, as reinforcements a large part of the most energetic and enterprising element of our population. You were not unappreciative. Three men whom we sent you, you made

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

We sent you others that you made Governors, Senators Judges, Generals and Bishops, and besides, you have dotted your map with the names of counties and towns which duplicate the names of those in the old home. We have a common inheritance of glory. No small part of the North Carolinians who swarmed up the fiery crest at Kings Mountain were men from Holston and Nolachucky. When the stress of the great civil war came we were not divided, but the two States stood together in good and in evil fortune, and alike demonstrated the native valor of the same hardy race. If Tennesseeans rode with Morgan "to the farthest North" beyond the Ohio, it was North Carolinians who carried the cross barred emblem of our fiery Southern faith farthest beyond the stone wall at Gettysburg. Together we endured the unspeakable horrors of Reconstruction, and together we have emerged from the furnace to take our places in building up a restored and glorious Union of indestructible and co-equal States.

In peace and in war we have stood together, and if Louis XIV could say after his memorable treaty with Spain, "There are no Pyrenees," we can more truly say that between North Carolina and Tenneessee there are no mountains, the land merely slopes both ways from an imaginary line which marks but where we join each other and which has never divided us. You have now in progress a canvass for a revision of your Constitution—a movement which I am informed was largely set on foot by your Bar Association. Of course, however, on that subject there are lawyers on both sides. Our profession is too broad-minded and subtle not to perceive that there are two sides to every question, and we take to arguing them as naturally as a duck takes to water. Of the merits and probable fate of the pending question of the revision of your own Constitution, I am not informed, and it would be highly improper in me to express any opinion upon a subject which concerns yourselves alone. But the pendency of that question has suggested a cognate one which concerns the citizens of all the States, and which is beginning to exercise the minds of men everywhere—

THE REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Indeed, it is strange that the subject has not heretofore more powerfully attracted the attention of the electorate of the Union. Our Federal Constitution was adopted 110 years ago. In that time every State then existing has, one after another, radically revised its Constitution, and most of them more than once. Indeed there is no State that has not revised its Constitution except those most lately admitted, and such have been the rapid changes from our growth in population and wealth and the new dangers arising to be guarded against that the Constitution of New York imperatively requires that the question of a convention shall be submitted to the people every twenty years, and permits it oftener than that if the legislature shall think proper.

Even in so conservative a State as North Carolina we have had three constitutional conventions since the war and have besides adopted sundry amendments by the legislative mode prescribed in the Constitution. If this is true as to the States, and that we so rapidly outgrow the organic law prescribed but a few years before, for stronger reason it is true of the Federal Constitution which was adopted at Philadelphia in September, 1787, for an entirely different people amid vastly different surroundings, is now like the clothing of boyhood worn by the nearly mature man, which galls and binds his massive limbs and interferes with his development. To say that the Federal Constitution of 1787

IS NOW A MISFIT

in many respects, is a self-evident proposition. It could not be otherwise. Great and wise as that instrument in many respects was, it was intended for the people and the surroundings of that day. Therein was such fitness as it had.

Its creators could not foresee the requirements of this time, our present development and propositions were beyond their wildest dreams. If by any possibility they could have foreseen what provisions were most suitable in a constitution fitted for this day and adopted it, such a constitution would have been unfitted for that time and unacceptable. Each generation has a right to enact its own laws and shape its own institutions. This is the sacred right of self-government. No dead hand from the past can lay its paralysis upon the living and check our progress and leave us defenceless against the enemies created by the rapidly changing conditions of modern life.

How could a Federal Constitution of 10 years ago be suitable to this day, when each State has so often had to change its organic law? Not withholding any need of the praise bestowed upon our Federal Constitution, it must be remembered that it was so far from being acceptable, even when first present, that many States ratified with the understanding that amendments would be made, and suggested amendments at the time of their ratification. Accordingly, ten amendments were suggested by the first Congress that met, that of 1789, and were adopted by the States.

Another defect was made apparent by a decision of the Federal Supreme Court in the case of Chisholm vs. Georgia, and the 11th amendment protecting the States against that assumption of power, by the court, was submitted by Congress in 1794 and promptly ratified. The contested presidential election of 1801 showed another dangerous defect in the organic instrument which was patched up (imperfectly, as the contested election of 1876 showed) by the 12th amendment submitted by Congress in 1803 and ratified by the States within nine months thereafter. Three other amendments followed in the wake of the great civil war. How far it would have been possible to have averted the vast loss of life and property, and the resultant taxation since, if the original Constitution had been more wisely and clearly drawn, or if timely and proper amendments had been made, it would be a sad and a

PROFITLESS TASK TO CONSIDER NOW.

When the Federal Constitution of 1787 was sent forth, it was provided for a people of 3,000,000, scattered along the Atlantic slope.

We are now trying to make it do duty for 80,000,000 settled from ocean to ocean, and from the great lakes to the gulf. Then our population was mostly rural, for three years later, in 1790, we had but five towns in the whole country which had as many as 6,500 inhabitants each, and only two others had over 4,000; now we have the second largest city on the globe, and several that have passed the half million mark. Then we had 75 postoffices with $37,000 annual postoffice expenditure. Now we have 75,000 postoffices and an annual postal expenditure of $90,000,000.

During the first ten years the expenditures of the Federal government, including the payments on the Revolutionary debts, averaged about $10,000,000 annually. In the last few years they have averaged fifty times that. When the Constitution was adopted Virginia was easily the first State in influence and population, having one fourth the population of the whole country, and N. C. ranked third, while New York, which then stood fifth, now has double the population of the whole Union of that date, and many other States now have a population greater than the original Union, whose very names were then unheard of, and over whose bosoms the savage and the buffalo roamed unmolested.

Then steamboats, railroads, gas, electricity (except as a toy in Franklin's hands) and a thousand other inventions and discoveries which have profoundly modified the life and thought and wants of the people and governmental requirements and dangers were still in the womb of the future.

CORPORATIONS WERE THEN SO FEW

that not till four years later, in 1791, did New York incorporate its first bank and the charter for the second bank was only obtained by the subtility of Aaron Burr, who concealed the banking privileges in an act incorporating a water company. Not to particularize further, we are farther from those times in point of development and changes than those days from the times of Elizabeth, and in many respects even more distant are we from that era than it was from the age of William or Alfred. Indeed the convention in some respects (as shown by prompt amendments) did not correctly express the feelings and wants of its own day. It was a small body, only 55 in number, of whom only 39 concurred in the final result. They had no benefit from the public opinion of their own day, but sat within closed doors. Their work was barely ratified by conventions in several States and in no instance received the imprimatur of the people of a single State.

That the constitution was as good as it was is a marvel and it has been eulogized accordingly. But had it been perfect then—and it was not—it could not fail in the wonderful development of more than a century to be in many respects inadequate for this generation and it must become more and more so as the years pass. It cannot be long before we shall have 100,000,000, and even that is small to what is just beyond. We have as yet only.

"The first low wash of waves
Where soon shall roll a human sea."

Alaska, whose climate forbids hope of its ever before becoming a State, and the expected admission of Hawaii, which indicates a colonial policy, are features unprovided for by a constitution which contemplated merely a union of co-equal States and not permanent territories or colonies. Time and your patience would fail me to discuss the many particulars in which the

PRESENT FEDERAL CONSTITUTION

needs revision, even if I possessed the ability and the authority to indicate all its shortcomings, wherein the ancient garment should be let out, wherein it should gathered in, what rents should be sewn up and doubled proofed which the sword has cut; what holes and tears should be darned which the judiciary have made or show where the executive or congress has worn the garment too thin. Such matters require more elaboration and most careful thought.

I shall only indicate in a broad way the inherent defect which was in the original instrument and which time has but accentuated. In the first place, the constitution of the United States was never Democratic. The experiment of self government was then new and the masses were not educated. The school master was not abroad in the land. The dominant minds in that convention, almost without exception feared to trust the people. There were leaders like Hamilton, who preferred a monarchy, and who made small concealment of a belief that "to that complexion it must come at last." There was quiet talk of calling to the throne the second son of George the Third, he who was afterwards the infamous Frederick Duke of York. As I have said, that no breath of public opinion might blow upon the convention the doors were hermetically sealed—closed in the faces of the people upon whose welfare they were assuming to act as guardians.

That an instrument so constructed, and by such men, and for a people averaging so far in point of education below the present generation, should have been undemocratic was to have been expected. That it has remained so till this day is the unexpected. Of the great departments of government, the executive, the judicial and the legislative, the

CONSTITUTION GAVE THE PEOPLE

only a voice in selecting one half of the legislative. And that remains, so far as constitutional forms go, to this day the share of the people in the Federal Government, one-half of one-third i. e. one-sixth. In all the rest the people were given no voice whatever.

The executive was made elective by electors, and it was contemplated that those electors should be as free to select the president as the members of the State legislatures in the selection of a Federal senator. In fact, down till after the memorable contest between Adams, Clay, Crawford and Jackson in 1824 in the majority of States, the presidential electors were chosen by the State legislatures and they were still so chosen by South Carolina till after the late war. Even since the choice of electors was committed to the people, by State actions the constitutional provision still gives the electors the absolute right to vote irrespective of the will of their constituents and that electors have ordinarily (though not always) obeyed the will of those voting for them is a tribute to the force of public opinion which in this respect has been more powerful than the constitution, and without formal amendment has reversed the mode of election prescribed and contemplated by that instrument.

The Senate is still not elective by the people. In many States the people have attempted to apply to

THE ELECTION OF U. S. SENATORS

the same method which has captured the choice of the executive by making the members of the legislature quoad hoc electors, pledged like presidential electors to vote for a nominee named by a popular convention. But the plan has not always worked satisfactorily and has been tried in only some, not all, the States. A constitutional amendment to elect the senators of each State by the votes of its people instead of its legislature has more than once passed the lower House of Congress and once at least by a unanimous vote, but the Senate itself has always defeated this measure to give the people more power in their government.

In this day, when we have so many startling instances of the power of vast corporations in determining the choice of senators, and the scandal and expense of prolonged sessions of State legislatures taken up with the selection of a senator—a duty which the people could discharge more satisfactorily and without any expense, by electing the senator on the same day members of Congress are chosen—it is more than ever imperative that the constitution should be revised and made Democratic in the mode of choosing the senators.

Not only did the constitution bar the people from a voice in the election of senators and president, but as a further check it placed in the hands of the executive the veto power upon any action of the representatives chosen by the people to the lower House if by any chance that will should also be voiced by the Senate. The veto power has not been exercised by the monarchy or ministry in England for

NEARLY TWO CENTURIES.

It certainly has no proper place in a Republic in which the will of the people duly expressed, in an orderly and proper manner, by their chosen representatives should be the law of the land till changed in the same mode. The veto is an anachronism and is in fact a survival from times when the people's representatives could not legislate without the assent of the monarch expressly given to each act. Goldwin Smith, in his Political History of the United States, correctly describes our president as being "an elective king" with powers very far surpassing those of the English and equalled by very few autocrats.

But by far the most dangerous, the most undemocratic and unrepublican feature of the constitution, and the one most subject to abuse is the mode of selecting the Federal judges. They are not only selected without the people having any voice whatever in the choice of this important class of their servants but they are selected by the executive, whom by the constitution the people were to have no voice in choosing and are subject to confirmation by that branch of the legislature in whose election the people still have no voice. To aggravate the matter still further these servants are appointed for life and mistakes, or bias, or private influence exerted in their selection are beyond correction. Our government is

BASED ON PUBLIC OPINION.

A "decent regard for the opinions of mankind" was averred in the great Declaration of the Fourth of July, 1776. Public opinion when formally expressed by our servants freely chosen is our statute law. And when expressed with more formality is our organic law. Yet by a process in which the people have no voice, we place in positions those who look down upon and revise, and negative, when they see fit, the actions of the executive and the legislature and there is no check upon the unlimited and willful exercise of this power save in case of corruption, and then only by the cumbersome and impractical method of impeachment.

In England the judges can be removed by a simple address of Parliament and the constitutions of Massachusetts and New Hampshire have the same provision. But the Federal judges are not subject to any restriction from that public opinion, which is the corner stone of a Republican form of government, either in the manner of their selection or by the power of removal upon an address of the legislature, as in England, or by being subject to review as by holding for a term of years. They are as truly beyond the will of the people as the Czar of all the Russians. That under such a system abuses have been as infrequent as they have been (though they are not unknown) is due not to the system, but to the usually high character of the lawyers on that bench, who, though selected by a vicious method, have been ordinarily superior to the temptations irresponsible power places within their reach.

With the growing power of corporations, and the evils attendant thereupon, we are not without warnings that we cannot trust so medieval a mode of selecting judges any longer with safety. This much is to be said in excuse of the framers of the Federal Constitution that at that time few judges were elected by the people, and besides the vast power since developed in the judiciary of setting aside and annulling legislative and executive action was unsuspected. It had been asserted in one or two cases of small importance, but its scope and effect were not discerned and hence its abuse was not provided against in the Constitution. That duty has devolved upon us.

So generally, so universally indeed has the evil of

A LIFE JUDICIARY,

selected by others than the people, and without supervision been seen and provided against in the several States, that in 42 States out of the 45, the judges now hold for a fixed term of years, and thus their conduct comes up periodically for review. As to the other three States—in Rhode Island the judges hold only from year to year, for any one can be dropped by a majority vote of the annual legislature. In Massachusettes and New Hampshire, as I have stated, the judges can at any time be removed by the executive upon an address voted by a majority in the legislature, so that in every jurisdiction save the United States, the conduct of the judges is subject to supervision and disapproval.

It cannot be that the popular sentiment and the public necessity which have made the judges elective in so many States do not obtain as the Uni-

(Continued on third page.)

LOCAL TAXATION FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

During the session of the recent legislature a strong demand was made for a direct appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars to the public schools. This demand certainly carried with it the assent of a large number of people. The appropriation was not made. Some have thought that it should have been made. Had it been made as a matter of fact it would have come out of the people. The people pay the taxes. Now it would be hard to reconcile opposition to local taxation and favor of an appropriation out of the State Treasury to the public schools. The case is just this: a man refuses to vote for a measure that he insists on the legislature doing; which he does by proxy. He asks the legislature to force him to do what he individually (if he votes against local taxation) positively refuses to do. In either case if he pays his taxes he must pay his proportional part. One is direct, the other indirect. Our public schools are inadequate. The terms are too short. Teachers are not sufficiently qualified.

There is too little money invested. To make the schools efficient we must have more money invested. Better buildings must be provided. Teachers must be paid sufficient salaries to justify permanent work in and for the schools. All admit these statements. Reason, experience and common sense endorses them. In view of these facts how shall it be done?

Under the constitution the State must direct and control the public school system. Sufficient funds must be raised for its support and maintenance. This is to be done either directly or indirectly.

We may call the present system a direct method, and local taxation an indirect method. In both cases the money comes from the people. Very little results from other sources.

Profiting a little by the experience of the past, seeing the present deplorable condition of our schools, the illiteracy of the people, the returns for the investment, etc., the legislature deemed it expedient to submit to the people the question of local taxation for public schools.

The schools of many of our sister states have flourished and prospered, supported by local taxation, while ours, notwithstanding we had a larger state tax than any of those, have became less efficient to meet the increasing demand for the education of the people.

Would we profit by the experience of other states, we must admit that we will ultimately fail to get the best results from the money invested, should we persist in raising it all by a state tax. But under the circumstances, what advantage will be gained to the people to vote against local taxation and then call upon the next legislature to raise the school tax, both on the poll and on property? Says one "the people will not do that." But many of the people will. Our public schools must be made more adequate to the needs of the people. Ninety-five out of every hundred children attend only the public schools. Thirty-six out of every hundred persons above ten years old in the State can neither read nor write. Twenty-three per cent of the white population above ten years of age, totally illiterate. Should local taxation fail this time the people will vote on it again.

Very probably even before that second election the legislature will increase the tax for school purposes, and the citizens of the State will pay it. The money will come out of their pockets. Taking this view of the question, what advantage will it be to vote against local taxation? What consistency will there be in voting against it? How will that save any money or better the schools? the one need everybody recognizes, and nearly all want corrected. These are practical questions and everybody before voting should answer them, and answer them intelligently. Especially if he thinks of voting against the tax. We must pay more money for schools. This is absolutely certain. No one hopes to develop a permanent efficient system with the amount of money paid per capita to school population. To the question "who must pay the money?" there can be but one answer, "the tax paying citizens of the State." Inasmuch as it must be paid, a practical question naturally is how can it be paid to the very best advantage?

Again we must look to the very worthy example of some of our sister states. Perhaps without a single exception, local taxation has admirably succeeded in all the States where adopted. In nearly twenty townships in North Carolina the success has been most gratifying. Decidedly the advantages must be on the side of a local tax. And there are reasons for this, perfectly natural ones.

Under our present system our people are not interested. We need not discuss the cause. We are confronted with certain conditions. Our duty is to change and better the conditions. How can this be done? The people must be interested in themselves and in their children. The average attendance on the public schools is only a little above one third of the school population. Nearly one half last year were not enrolled in school at all. Now one thing is evident, namely that if the school term could be lengthened to a four or six months term by a general tax, and two thirds of the children did not attend the schools, the system would be worse than a failure.

But, says one "the people do not patronize the schools because they are so inadequate." Let us admit that for argument's sake. But that can't possibly be true. Here we are discussing the best plan for interesting the people. The dollar that a man pays directly he looks after. He feels identified with that particular dollar and is very anxious to keep that dollar identified with himself. The profits on that dollar are carefully watched. Very few really know what they pay for public school purposes. Hence they fail to appreciate it. And this is not discounting the intelligence of the average man. Whereas a local tax brings a man face to face with the schools. It identifies him with the local school. He sees the condition of that school as he never saw it before. He watches keenly the interest taken by all who are or should be patrons. The man, heretofore careless, will put his children in school because he sees that he put a dollar in it. Educational needs will be discussed and agitated. The whole neighborhood will be alive to them. The term will be lengthened. The teacher must do more for the schools and the people. The people will pay better and demand more, the teacher must be qualified to meet that demand. The work will be done more thoroughly. The worker will better understand the nature of his work.

So ultimately the result would be that the people would be aroused and interested. They would then patronize the schools. The terms being longer, better systems can be adopted and better and more satisfactory results would follow. The enrollment would be better, the attendance probably doubled. Thus enjoying superior advantages, better preparation for life and citizenship would be made. The dark cloud of illiteracy that hovers over our State, blighting our homes, filling the State with crimes and criminals, and cursing the land would be lifted, and light and intelligence be disseminated. Intelligence would supplant ignorance, the State would be transformed, our homes would be brighter, there would be more home owners and fewer tenants, our churches would be better and stronger and the State more prosperous.

CHAS. H. UTLEY,
Wake Forest, N. C.

THE WORDS OF CHRIST

Found Recorded on Papyri Found on the Borders of the Libyan Desert.

A correspondent of the New York Sun sends the following cablegram from London:

Several weeks ago I cabled the news of the wonderful discoveries made in January last by Messrs. Grendell and Hunt on the borders of the Libyan Desert, of the oldest papyri known bearing the words of Christ. The value of this find in the interest it arouse in the whole Christian world proves inestimable. It comprises a dozen leaves, each 5½ by 5½ inches in size, remarkably well preserved, and clearly written in unical characters of the ancient Greek. It dates about sixty years after the crucifixion.

It has easily been translated, and is found to consist of detached sayings of Christ, without context, each beginning with the words, "Jesus saith." The translation will soon be published by the Egypt exploration fund. An immense edition at a few pence per copy will be provided, so as to reach everybody.

Professor Petrie's winter explorations in Egypt have also been wonderfully fruitful. The bulk of his collection is in two groups, separated by a gap of more than thirty centuries, the later documents being an enormous mass or papyri from the Roman city of Behnesa, west of the Nile, about 100 miles south of Cairo, and the earlier a great variety of objects which throw a flood of light upon the habits of a people, evidently in a high state of civilization, who occupied lower Egypt centuries before Abraham and almost as far back as the date assigned by Archbishop Ussher to the creating of the world.

The papyri comprise 4 000 documents. They were not found in a secret chamber or a cave, but were mixed up with the soil. Evidently they represented the clearing out of a library, whether by the hands of some reformer or a barbarian who hated knowledge. The rolls represent a wide range of literature, history, law and ethics. Besides, there are a number of earlier Christian documents among them, logia and anecdotes which were current in the churches at a very early date, and in some cases may have been consulted by the authors or the four gospels.

The contents of this library probably range from the first to the sixth century. It has furnished to the literary archaeologist at least as many papyri as have hitherto existed in the whole of Europe. The discoverer expects that ten to twenty years will be occupied before the papyri are fully deciphered.

ARE THEY DEAD OR IN PRISON?

Three Americans on An Excursion Last Heard From in Morro Castle, in Cuba.

By Telegraph to The Pilot.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—While unpacking a case of Havana leaf tobacco this afternoon an employe of the firm of Vetterlien Bros., discovered the following letter, written upon a single sheet of note paper:

HAVANA, April 4, 1896.

"To Whom It May Concern:—

"There is in Morro Castle three American men that were captured in Rio del Pinar. They are not allowed to communicate to anyone to apply for relief from the United States government. I take this means to notify persons in the States for them. They have papers for honorable discharge from the army in 1865. They gives their homes as Germantown, Philadelphia. The men were on a tour of Cook's excursion.

ANNIO LUCI.

"(Signed)
"Havanna."

The cargo of tobacco, of which the message-laden case was a part, arrived at this port on the steamer Seneca, from Havana on April 10, 1896. It laid in the bonded warehouse until the latter part of March last, when the beginning of the tariff excitement caused a number of tobacco men to take out goods consigned to them.

Since that time the case had been standing in Vetterlien's store unopened. The letter was forwarded to the State Department at Washington.

"Mamma, was that a sugar-plum you just gave me?" asked little Mabel. "No, dear, it was one of Dr. Ayer's Pills." "Please, may I have another?" "Not now, dear; one of those nice pills is all you need at present, because every dose is effective."

THREE BATTLES WITH GOMEZ.

Spanish General Reports a Victory—Newspaper Men Exiled.

HAVANA, Aug. 2.—A dispatch from Sancti Spiritus reports three engagements on successive days at Cuevas, Cabezas, and El Laurel, between Maximo Gomez and the Spanish brigadier, Calixto Ruiz. The latter reports that the insurgents were defeated and dispersed with heavy loss, while his own loss was insignificant.

A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba reports that three employes of the Jura Company's iron mine staff have been executed on charges of rebellion. After court-martial, Charles Fox, former American Consul at Cienfuegos, has been appointed Vice Consul at Santiago de Cuba, in succession to John F. Hyatt, recently resigned, after the death of his wife from yellow fever.

Capt. Gen. Weyler has signed an order expelling from Cuba Eduardo Garcia and George Eugene Bryson, correspondents of New York newspapers. Garcia was arrested on May 12 last. Bryson has not been arrested.

To Bring Lynchers to Justice.

ATLANTA, GA., July 29.—After giving a secret hearing to-day to two of the brothers of Dr. W. L. Ryder, the white man lynched in Talbot county last week, Governor Atkinson offered the following rewards: $500 for the arrest and conviction of the first two members of the mob that lynched Ryder; $100 for each subsequent arrest and conviction, and $250 for the arrest and conviction of any person or persons hindering or interfering with bringing of the lynchers to justice.

The governor announces that he has in his possession the names of several of the lynching mob, which numbered only 15, with positive proof against three of them. He expresses his determination to exert the full power of his office to punish the guilty parties.

HOGS DEVOUR A CHILD.

Horrible Death of an Infant Left Alone by Its Watchers.

MARTINSBURG, W. Va., July 29.—Several days ago Mary Harston, colored, who lives upon the land of Mr. R. A. James, near Leatherwood, this county, went to work in the fields, leaving her infant child, two months old, in the care of some larger children. The children put the baby to sleep and went to gather black-berries. When they returned they found nothing of the child but its head and one hand. A lot of hogs had devoured it in their absence.

WAR IS PREDICTED

Trouble Looked for Over the Possession of the Klondyke Region.

LONDON, July 25.—The Sunday Times in a sensational article predicts war between Great Britain and the United States, and says another letter upon the seal fisheries question will follow, but that this will fail to elicit a protest from Lord Salisbury.

A new source of trouble, according to the Sunday Times, is probable as a result of the recent gold discoveries upon the Yukon River and its branches. The Sunday Times asserts that confidential communications between Russia and the United States are being exchanged with a view to contending that the Klondyke regions constitute a part of the territory of Alaska ceded by Russia to the American government.

SENSATION AT CHURCH.

Moonshiner Captured While Leaving the Building.

WINSTON, N. C., Aug. 2.—There was a lively sensation at Oak Ridge church, Stokes County, about 1 o'clock yesterday. The annual session of the Pilot Mountain Baptist Association had just closed and the delegates and members of the congregation were leaving for their respective homes. when Mr. George Preddy, the new Deputy Marshall for Stokes, arrested Jim Taylor, a celebrated blockader.

The deputy had two officers with him, and when he called upon the blockader to surrender, Taylor rolled out of his buggy in an instant and drew a pistol. Before he had time to use it, however, Marshall Preddy fired upon Taylor, the ball going through the hand in which the blockader held his shooting iron. This caused Taylor to drop his pistol. In an instant the officer and his assistants were on top of Taylor, and a lively tussle followed for about ten minutes. There were many pistols flying in the air, women and children were screaming, and the situation was anything but pleasant even for spectators.

The officers finally tied Taylor and he was placed in a buggy and carried to jail at Danbury. A report was brought here today that some of Taylor's friends made an attack on the officers while they were en route to jail and that several men on both sides were wounded.

PROSPERITY NOTES.

LAWRENCE, MASS., July 30.—The Everitt mills will shut down to-night for a period of five weeks. Operations also will be suspended at the Atlantic mills for one month, beginning Aug. 1, 2,500 operatives being affected.

BOSTON, MASS, July 27.—Hon. T. Jefferson Coolidge, treasurer of the dip Amoskeag Cotton Mills, of Manchester, N. H., which have shut down, says: "We have made no money in six months, and have not moved our goods, so the mills will be closed during August, at least." Six thousand operatives are effected.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 30.—The Buffalo Refining company, of which C. B. Matthews is the president, has made a general assignment for the benefit of its creditors. It has for twenty years maintained an existence in active antagonism to the Standard Oil company.

CHICAGO, July 27.—The Metropolitan Electric company failed to-day. The liabilities amount to about $35,000; assets, $100,000. The concern is capitalized at $300,000. Poor collections are said to have caused the assignment.

What causes bad dreams is a question that has never been satisfactorily answered; but, in nine cases out of ten, frightful dreams are the result of imperfect digestion, which a few doses of Ayer's Sarsaparilla will effectually remedy. Don't delay—try it to-day.

☞SEE OUR NEW BOOK OFFER ON FOURTH PAGE—"GLEASON'S HORSE BOOK."

THE OLD DOMINION POPULISTS.

Rev. Mr. Miller Opened the Convention With Prayer and Chairman Hobson Named the Temporary Officers And Suggested the Committee on Credentials—E. H. Cocke Nominated for Lieutenant-Governor.

ROANOKE, VA., July 28.—Shortly after noon to-day, the State convention of the Populist party of Virginia convened in the opera house here. The convention was called to order by J. Haskin Hobson, State chairman, and at his request Rev. L. G. M. Miller, pastor of the St. Mark's Lutheran church, of this city, opened the convention with prayer. About 150 delegates and visitors were in the hall. Colonel Edmund R. Cocke, J. H. Hobson, Gen. James Field, H. A. Muller and Mayor Andrews occupied seats on the stage.

Chairman Hobson, on behalf of the executive committee, placed in nomination for temporary chairman, Edmund R. Cocke, of Cumberland, and for temporary secretary, H. A. Muller; of Henry county. The nominations were received with applause. Both were elected. Mr. Cocke accepted the temporary chairmanship of the convention in a brief speech. Mayor Andrews then delivered the address of welcome. Mr. Thomas, of Henry, made a brief response.

Chairman Hobson suggested the following committee on credentials: H. A. Muller, C. H. Harrison, H. A Gilbert, G. W. Crumpecker, W. A. Reilly, Joseph Blackwell, W. M. Davis and G. W. Coyner, and they were unanimously elected. On permanent organization the following were chosen: J. M. Gregory, W. A. Barrow, J. R. Armstrong, J. R. Vaughan, J. G. Field, H. V. Glasscock, E. L. Newberry and Jacob Shanes. A recess was then taken until 4 o'clock.

At that hour Temporary Chairman Cocke called the convention to order. The committee on credentials report 77 delegates entitled to seats. The committee on permanent organization made the following report which was adopted:

Permanent Chairman James G. Field, permanent secretary, H. A. Muller, and assistant secretary, W. H. Tinsley.

The following vice chairman, by congressional districts were named: First, Walter Raines; second, A. Todd; third, Walter Grant; fourth, G. W. Jackson; fifth, Sterling Thomas; Sixth, G. W. Crumpecker; seventh, W. A. Railly; eighth, J. B. Beverly; ninth, H. G. Hicks; tenth, O. K. Lapham.

Chairman Field made an address in which he eulogized Bryan and Daniel, after which an adjournment was taken untill 8 p. m.

At 8 o'clock the committee on platform was ready to report. J. H. Hobson was re-elected State chairman. At 9:30 the chairman of the committee on platform, presented the report

The platform endorses the national platform adopted at St. Louis, in 1896, demands a perpetuation of manhood suffrage, inveighs against the use of money in elections and corporation influence over the action of legislatures, courts and executive officers of the national and State governments; demands a greater volume and flexibility in currency; favors the immediate enactment of a non-partisan election law; demands greater economy in State and county expenditures; reduction of taxes and salaries; advocates a constitutional amendment extending the duties of many officers, and favors the running of free schools at least eight months in the year with salaries sufficient to command competent teachers. The report was unanimously adopted amid great enthusiasm.

Edmund Cocke and R. V. Gaines were placed in nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. The convention was considerably divided, and at 10:15 a motion to adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow prevailed. The impression seems to be that the nomination for Governor will be offered to G. H. Tyler.

SECOND DAY.

Meet in Convention and Adopt a Platform—It Endorses the National Platform of 1896.

The Populist State convention today nominated Capt. Edmund R. Cocke, of Cumberland, for Lieutenant-Governor. No other nominations were made, but a committee was appointed to name men for other places on the ticket in the event that the Democratz decline to fuse.

The action means the offering of Capt. Cocke to the Democrats for second place on their ticket. It was decided to make no further nominations for the other two places on the State ticket, but to expedite matters a committee, consisting of Gen. James G. Field, of Fauquier, chairman; J. Haskins Hobson, of Powhatan; Dr. T. W. Evans, of Campbell; Senator W. H. Hale, of Franklin, and W. H. Gravely, of Henry, was appointed, with full powers to add to or take from the ticket as they deemed best. In short, their duties are to look after the interests of the party in case the Democratic convention declines to endorse their candidate. With a short speech by Gen. Field the convention at 10:30 o'clock adjourned sine die.

A Scotch-Irish Millionaire.

From the Cleveland Leader.]

Eighteen years ago a young man named Thomas J. Lipton opened a provision store in Glasgow, Scotland. His cash in hand was $400, the lifetime savings of his father and mother. To-day Thomas J. Lipton, at forty seven years of age, has sixty stores in London and 420 in Great Britain. He grows tea, cocoa, and coffee in the Island of Ceylon. He has warehouses in India, stores in Hamburg and Berlin, a depot on the Island of Malta, a packing house in Chicago, and 600 refrigerator cars on the railroads of America. His wealth is estimated at $50,000,000.

Improper and deficient care of the scalp will cause grayness of the hair and baldness. Escape both by the use of that reliable specific, Hall's Hair Renewer.

SALE OF UNION PACIFIC.

Decree in the Foreclosure Case Passed Upon—Sharp Debate Over Points.

OMAHA, NEBR., July 29.—Decree of sale of the Union Pacific Railway under the foreclosure proceedings instituted against it by the United States were passed upon by Judge Walter Sanborn in the United States court here to day. There was no objection to the entrance of the Ames-Dexter decree, and after a few corrections had been made in the printed copy of the decree, it was passed upon by the court.

The entrance of the government decree drew forth a vigorous debate between ex Gov Hadley, special counsel for the United States, and Winslow S. Pierce, counsel for the reorganization committee. The debate was upon the right of the court to reserve to the United States all rights of the government not expressly stated in the decree. It was decided in favor of the government. The upset price under the first mortgage will be $50,637,455.

Judge W. D. Cornish, of St Paul, will act as special master in the matter. He will sell the main line, the 1,034 miles of road from Council Bluffs to Ogden, and its immediate branches in this city. The date of the sale will not be fixed until twenty days shall have expired, the court giving that much time to the Union Pacific Railway Company to redeem the property. The date of sale and other matters connected with the sale will be fixed by Judge Cornish.

Similar decrees will be entered in Council Bluffs, and later in the States of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Kansas. The entrance of decrees of sale drew together an assemblage of as many prominent Judges, attorneys, and counsellors as ever met in Omaha. Judge Sanborn sat on the bench with Judge Munger and passed on the decrees.

The government was represened by ex Gov. Hoadley, of Ohio, now of New York City, and Gen. John C. Cowen, of this city; Winslow S. Pierce, of New York City, said to have evolved the scheme of reorganization of the Union Pacific with Lawrence Greer, looked after the interests of the Dexter-Ames' trustee of the Union Pacific first mortgage. R. S. Hall, of this city, associated with Mr. Pierce, was also on hand. Three of the receivers of the Union Pacific system were in attendance, Oliver W. Mink, John W. Doane, and E. Ellery Anderson.

The decree in favor of the United States is similar in form to the one for the first mortgage bondholders, except that it provides for a sale of the property subjected to prior liens represented in the other decree. It provides for a double sale to wit, the subsidy bonds of $27,235,512, with interest amounting to $30 525,430, making a total, $57 572 430, the upset price being $23 000 000; the other is the sale of $15,645 650.89 in bonds in the United States Union Pacific sinking fund, which cannot be sold for less than par value.

A GOVERNMENT ARMOR PLANT.

Board of Naval Officers Will Ascertain the Cost of the Same.

Secretary Long has taken the preliminary steps toward the creation of a board of naval officers to ascertain the cost of a government armor plant. Two members of the board have been selected—Commodore Howell, commandant at the League Island Navy Yard, and Capt. McCormick, of the Norfolk Navy Yard. Both of these officers are possessed of much technical knowledge, and may be said to rank high as experts upon the subject of armor. The field of work of the board will be exhaustive; they must not only ascertain the cost of a modern armor plant, but must also take in account the property, or rather the necessity, of establishing, in connection with it, a complete plant for the production of steel ingots, a very large undertaking. The experts are of opinion now that it is probably necessary, in making armor, to begin with the ingot at the the very moment it is forged, and before it has cooled once. This is done in the best pratice, and, if it should be held to be absolutely necessary, the government will be obliged to establish a steel plant along side its armor plant if it embarks in the business of armor making. The board is to report to Congress at its next session.

A SEVERE STRIKE AT TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

The Lesson Taught by the Action of the Gold Bugs and Monopolies in Forcing President Andrews to Resign.

The dismissal of President Andrews has attracted attention on the other side of the water. The Daily Chronicle, of London, devotes a column to the extraordinary new inquisition, declaring that the dismissal of President Andrews owing to his friendly leaning toward silver is "the most serious blow the capitalistic oligarchy has yet struck at social, economic and intellectual liberty in America." The Chronicle, among other things, says:

"There is no doubt that, like Prof. Bemis, who was dismissed from the University of Chicago, President Andrews was dismissed because he warned his countrymen against the growth of great monopolies.

"It seems certain that a conflict is approaching that will shake the Union as it was shaken by the great slavery question. It looks as though the splendid millionaire endowments had the unworthy motive of the promotion of the interests of the monopolists. We anticipate a great wave of opinion against the pretensions of the monopolist class as dangerous to freedom. This movement will lead to the substitution of public for private control and ownership of the big trusts and monopolies and the substitution of State for private colleges and universities."

Another Assault at Kittrell.

KITTRELL, N. C., July, 30.—Miss Nannie Catlett, a respectable, young white lady near here, was brutally assaulted by a young negro late yesterday evening. Her assailant was captured, tried and committed to jail. The people are very excited and a lynching may follow.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE CAUCASIAN.

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MARION BUTLER, - - President.
HAL AYER, - - Managing Editor.
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NOTE.

On more than one occasian extracts have been made from editorials in THE CAUCASIAN and sent over the country by the Associated Press as coming from Senator Butler, when the editorials were written by the managing editor from a local standpoint. To prevent a recurrence of impressions thus conveyed, the editorials written hereafter by Senator Butler will be signed "M. B."

NO ISSUE NEXT WEEK.

The CAUCASION is arranging to move its quarters, and the work incident to such a move will involve so much work that an issue of the paper could not be gotten out without great inconvenience and confusion. In order that this may not occur, the paper will not be issued next week.

COUNTY OEFICERS CONVENTION.

The County Officers Convention at Morehead City last week was a successful beginning of what promises to be the most important and best movement ever inaugurated in North Carolina for the States interest. We cannot present the proceedings this week, but will do so in a subsequent issue.

MEETING OF THE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. W. E. Fountain, Chairman of the Peoples Party State Executive Committee, has called a meeting of the Committee at Raleigh on August 11th. The call for the meeting is based on very important matters, and it is desired that every member shall attend. The attention and advice of the committee is needed on some matters of vital importance.

A HIGH TRIBUTE FROM THE NONCONFORMIST.

The CAUCASIAN wishes to make its bow to the Nonconformist for the folfowing very kind words for Senator Butler, the President of the CAUCASIAN Publishing Company. Replying to some Coxeyite who was denouncing Senator Butler and complaining at the Nonconformist because it would not do likewise, that paper says:

"Are you so bitter against him on account of the management of the last campaign in which you did not agree with him that you cannot even accord him credit for good work as a Senator? This journal did not agree in all things with the conduct of the campaign, but we are not so unfair as to denounce him for disagreements which are in the past and cannot be helped, and refuse credit for good work being done, and by which, if proper use is made of the record, we may get credit for the party that it richly deserves, and which a contrary policy will deprive us of. It is fully believed that an examination of the records of Congress for the past ten months will disclose the fact that Senator Butler has done more to set in motion the proper forces through which reforms demanded by Populists will be realized than any other man, or than any other three men in Congress, and in saying this there is no desire to disparage the work done by others, but the fact remains that this young and energetic Populist Senator is untiring in his work for Populist principles and that he knows how and where to apply his power to bring about really astonishing results. Let us be manly enough to admit it, and politic enough to make Democrats and Republicans admit it."

We call especial atteution to the editorial clipping from the Daily London Chronicle on President Andrews, of Brown's University, which we publish in another column. The Chronicle says that the Gold bugs and monopolists are pushing their crusade against intellectual liberty too fast. It sees what a great many old party papers in this country are too blind to see—that is that the natural monopolies must be taken from private hands and used for the public good if prosperity is to be restored and the republic is to be preserved.

The town of Louisburg has put the Dispensary system (on the South Carolina plan) in operation. The Chief of police reports at the end of the first month that the system has worked most satisfactory. He says that during this time the arrests have not been fifty per cent. of what they were for the same time before it was adopted, and there has not been a drunken man arrested in the town during this month.

The Dispensary system has worked well every where that it has been tried. It seems to be the solution of the whiskey question, Why not have the whole State to try it?

GENERAL NEWS.

Congressman Joseph H. Walker, of Boston, Mass., has declared war on Senator Lodge, whose re-election he will oppose. Walker is making his fight in behalf of the anti-machine Republicans, who are tired of the domination of the Somerset Club, of Boston, the most exclusive of its social organizations.

A wreck on the Chicago division of the Big Four R. R. near Thorntown, Ind., resulted in the death of four men and in injury to many others. The wreck was caused by the switch being thrown open by some person or persons intent on mischief.

Nineteen of the twenty-one tramps who captured a train at Tekemah, Neb., have been sent to jail for obstructing the mails.

Latest reports from Topeka, Kan., are to the effect that owing to the hot winds which have withered the corn product in Kansas, the crop of corn this year will not be over 50 per cent.

J. P. Morgan has chosen Daniel L. Lamont, ex-Secretary of war, to be Vice-President of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The New York World says that Grover Cleveland, by signing his name to a paper, has provided Princeton University with a saloon.

Twelve names were necessary to keep open the saloon, the license of which expired on the first day of May, and Mr. Cleveland was the twelfth.

When only eleven names had been secured the license for liquor selling at the inn had expired, but the place was not closed. Some one then suggested Cleveland's name, and when he was consulted he readily affixed his name. There are other saloons in the town, but the Princeton Inn is the one frequented by the students.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Hon. Robert P. Porter Comments on Senator Butler's Bill and Approves of The Same.

The famous New York correspondent, Hon. Robert P. Porter, who writes daily letters is a member of the leading great daily newspapers, comments at length in his letter of July 27th on Senator Butlers Postal Savings Bank bill. We clip the following from Mr. Porters New York letter in the Philadelphia Inquirer of July 28th.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Senator Marion Butler has introduced a bill for the establishment of postal savings banks, which will, I hope, meet with a better fate than that introduced in the House nearly twenty years ago by Mr. Weddell. In brief, Senator Butler's bill provides that an account may be opened by any person, including married women and minors, by the deposit of an amount of not less than fifty cents, although after the account is opened as small an amount as ten cents may be deposited and credited in the pass book. In order that smaller amounts may be saved to be deposited a postal savings card may be purchased for one cent (the cost of the card to be credited on the depositor's account), on which may be attached stamps to the ammount of ten cents or multiple thereof for deposit. On every deposit amounting to five dollars or multiple thereof interest at the rate of two and one-half per cent per annum from the first of the calendar month following deposit will be allowed, check for the same to be drawn by the Postmaster-General on demand of the depositor payable at any postal savings bank office. Interest, however, will not be allowed on the deposits of any one person which may exceed five hundred dollars in one year, nor will interest be allowed on accounts when they exceed the sum of one thousand dollars. After a depositor has had ten dollars or more to his credit for three months he may, if he so desires, make application to the Postmaster-General that United States bonds, of the denomination of ten, fifty or one hundred dollars according to the amount to his credit be issued to him in lieu of his deposit, such bonds to bear interest at the rate of two and four-tenths per cent per annum and to be known as United States Postal Savings Bonds.

The success which has attended the establishment of this popular system of saving both in England and on the Continent, has been so remarkable that the wonder is that it has not commended itself to the people of the United States. Although Great Britian was the first to establish savings banks it took forty-four years of agitation before any legislation was enacted, and then it was only, as I showed in a previous letter on this subject, through the exertions of Mr. Gladstone, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, that a bill was passed in May, 1861. On the 16th day of September, 1861, the post-office savings banks were opened to depositors, and on that day 435 deposits were received. At the end of the following year 2,535 offices were open, and nearly $10,000,000 had accumulated, while ten years later, so manifest was the hold upon popular regard, the number of depositors had increased to nearly one and a half millions, and the amount of deposits, including interest, reached something more than $95,000,000. The end of the year, 1886, which is the latest period I have figures covering, found the number of depositors increased to 3,731,421, and the amount to their credit standing at $250,000,000 in round figures. At this time nearly every money order post-office in the Kingdom had a savings bank attachment, the offices numbering 8,351. If reckoned from the number of accounts open at the end of the year, one person in every ten of the population had availed himself of the privileges of these banks, or, if reckoned from the number of deposits about one person in every five. It is especially interesting to note that a great preponderance of the depositors were of the poorer classes, indicating that the benefits of the system were being enjoyed by those for whom it was intended, and that the object of the promoters of the scheme had been fully realized. It is worthy of note that including the extraordinary expense of putting the system into operation the average percentage of cost of management from 1861 to 1886 to the total funds in possession of the postoffice savings banks is something less than five-eighths of 1 per cent. Great Britain has long since extended this system of banks to her colonies, and postal savings banks are an established institution in Canada and Australia. We also find that France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Japan all have in successful operation this system of savings banks.

* * *

In France the postoffices act as branches of the Caisse National d'Epargne, which was organized and received its charter from the State in 1882. In the first eight years from the date of its establishment the Caisse National d'Epargne shows by its accounts the record of 14,169,756 transactions, resulting in the passing through its hands of $416,458,138.47. In 1882 there were 6024 postoffices authorized to receive and disburse the bank's moneys; in 1883, 6193: in 1884, 6478; in 1885, 6620: in 1886, 6449; in 1787, 6712; in 1888, 6765; in 1889, 6792; and in 1890 6817. On December 31, 1890, there were 495,862 individual deposits, amounting to $4 and under, 320,240 of sums between $4 and $20; 156,845 of $20 to $40; 216,620 from $40 to $100; 136,656 from $100 to $200; 127,842 from $200 to $400, and 41,964 frem $400 upward. It is evident from this that out of 1,534,688 depositors whose names are on the books, over half are credited with amounts under $20, and in this the institution achieves its purpose, namely, that of serving the working classes, who are unable to place their money in the more pretentious concerns.

* * *

In Austria-Hungary at the end of 1892, the first decade of postal savings banks in that country, the number of depositors was 913,447, with a total capital of 29,335,299 florins. The average capital during that period rose from eleven florins to thirty-two florins.

* * *

The establishment in every postoffice in the United States of a postal savings bank, with the opportunity afforded even small depositors of investing in United States bonds, would do much to check discontent and counteract the socialistic tendency of the times.

* * *

Since writing the above I learn that Senator Butler succeeded in passing a resolution through the Senate a few days ago directing the Secretary of State to send a circular letter to our diplomatic and Consular representatives abroad similar to that issed by Secretary Blaine in 1881, instructing them to report on the work in progress of postal savings banks in foreign countries. Senator Busler informs me that he intends to push this matter vigorously, and hopes to pass a postal savings bank bill through the Senate at the next session.

ROBERT P. PORTER.

A COURT OF MEDITATION.

An Inovation in Michigan by Governor Pingree—Powers of the New Body.

A dispatch to the Chicago Record from Lansing, Mich., says:

Governor Pingree has taken advantage of a law enacted in 1889 to appoint a State court of meditation and arbitration to which may be submitted any grievance or dispute of any nature that shall arise between any employer and his employes.

The peculiar part of this matter is that although Governors Luce, Winans and Rich served the people after the law was passed, none of them saw fit to appoint the court provided for. Governor Rich did not act under the law, for the reason he claimed, that, while the court was clothed with important and extensive powers, as to investigating labor troubles, its findings were not binding upon either party to the controversy, either party being at liberty to reject the recommendations of the court if it saw fit to do so.

So it remained for Governor Pingree to bring the law to public notice by appointing members of the court as provided. They are Carl Schmidt, of Detroit; Nelson Roberts, of Negaunee, and Jerone W. Robbins, of Pontiac. An organization has been effected by the election of Mr. Roberts as chairman, and Mr. Robbins as secretary. Headquarters will be established in this city, and preparations are making for active work.

The law gives the members of the court some very arbitrary powers. The secretary who is elected for three years, has power, under the direction of the court to issue subpenas, administer oaths in all cases before the court, call for and examine all books, papers and documents of any parties to the controversy, with the same authority to enforce the production of such books and documents as is possessed by courts of record in this State.

And two of the arbitrators shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and may hold meetings at any time and place within the State. Examinations or investigations ordered by the court may be held by and before any one of their number, if so directed, but the proceedings and decisions of any arbitrator shall not be made conclusive until approved by the court, or a majority of it. Each arbitrator is given power to administer oaths.

Whenever any grievance or dispute of any nature shall arise between any employer and his employe, it is made lawful for the parties to submit the difference directly to the court, and it is made the duty of the court to proceed to make a prompt investigation. After the case has been fully heard, the law requires that a majority of the court shall, within ten days, render a decision in writing.

Probably the most important provision of the law, and the one which will give the court an opportunity to take a hand in every strike or labor trouble that comes to its notice, whether the case is submitted to it or not, is that which says that whenever a strike or a lockout shall occur or is seriously threatened in any part of the State, it shall be the duty of the court to forthwith proceed to the locality of the trouble, put itself in communication with the parties to the controversy, and endeavor by meditation to effect an amicable settlement. If, in its judgment, it is deemed best to inquire into the cause of the trouble, the court is authorized to subpena witnesses, compel their attendance and send for persons and papers.

The term "employer," as used in the act, is specifically declared to include firm, joint stock association, company or corporation.

It will thus be seen that if the court finds any of the above named concerns in trouble with even one of its employes, it can proceed to make as thorough an investigation as it sees fit, even to the extent of overhauling all the books and papers of the concern.

Any who is familiar with Governor Pingree's course in its fight with the Detroit street car companies may readily see what a powerful ally this court of his own selection would be in case he has any further controversies of that nature to wage. The question involved in that case turned very largely on the ability of the companies to stand a cut in the price of fares, and if access to its books through such a court as this could have been had, the opposition would have been just as fully informed on this point as were the officials of the companies. It will be seen, therefore, that even though the findings of the board are merely advisory, no penalty for failure to accept them being provided, and nothing being said about such findings being final as to the action of the parties to the controversy, the court can make itself ubiquitous during the pendency of the trouble and before its decision is reached. It is believed that the court will tear up things to a very noticeable extent before it has been long in existence.

By the terms of the law each arbitrator is entitled to $5 a day for services actually performed, while the secretary shall receive an annual salary not to exceed $1,200.

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GERMANY AND OUR TARIFF.

Doubtful Question of International Law Now Being Considered.

HAMBURG, July 30.—The Hamburgischer Correspondent, a semi-official organ, discusses the Dingley tariff, apparently indicating the attitude of the German government in regard to the tariff. It says: "Although Germany has entered a protest against a differential duty on raw sugar, it cannot be overlooked that it constitutes a very doubtful question of international law whether or not a violation of the favored nation treatment is entailed by increasing the duty on articles enjoying a bounty from exporting countries.

"In all other cases where the Dingley tariff imposes increased duties, there is no violation of the favored nation treatment, as the increases apply not only to German but to all other imports."

MR. KLUTTZ' OPINION.

He Gives Sheriff Monroe His Opinion of The Tax Law.

SALISBURY, N. C., July 1, '97.

EDITOR WORLD:—As there seems to be some doubt and uncertainty in the public mind as to the true import of sections 52 and 53 of the Revenue Act passed by the last General Assembly of North Carolina, I have requested the legal opinion of my attorney, Theo. F. Kluttz, Esq., in relstion thereto, and herewith give his reply for the information of the public. It indicates very clearly my duty, and unpleasant as it may be, I have no alternative but to perform that duty.

Very respectfully,
JAS. M. MONROE, Sheriff.

SALISBURY, N. C., July 1, '97.

J. M. MONROE, ESQ.,
Sheriff Rowan County:

Dear Sir:—The language of sections 52 and 53 of the Revenue Act of 1887, is as follows:

"Sec. 52. That it shall be and it is hereby made the duty of the sheriff of each county in the State to make diligent inquiry and report to the judge at each term of the criminal court held in the county following the time WHEN THE LICENSE TAX AND TAXES PROVIDED FOR IN SCHEDULES A, B and C OF THIS ACT should have been paid as to whether or not such license taxes and other taxes have been paid by all persons or corporations liable for the same, and to make out a list of all delinquents. And it shall be the duty of the judge to submit the list of the delinquents to the solicitor to the end that such delinquents may be prosecuted for such defalcation in the manner provided in the next section of this act.

Sec. 53. That such person or corporations who are liable to pay the LICENSE TAX OR TAXES PROVIDED FOR IN SCHEDULES A, B and C OF THIS ACT AND THE MACHINERY ACT, and shall fail to pay the same as provided by law shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisoned not exceeding six months, and the sheriff shall be allowed by the judge such compensation for making such report as he may deem just and proper, to be paid by the county."

The small capitals are mine. This language is so explicit that a wayfaring man though a fool need not err therein.

It covers all taxes under the Revenue and Machinery acts, and at November term of Rowan Superior court, (the first after the taxes are due on September 1,) it will be your duty to make out and submit to the judge a list of delinquents, to the end that they may be prosecuted by the solicitor.

With the reasonableness or constitutionality of the law you have nothing to do; your sworn and bounded duty is to enforce it.

The State Treasurer and the Attorney-General both construe the law just as I have done, so that every man in the county must pay his taxes, before November court (corporations, associations &c., as well) or suffer the consequences.

There is no force in the suggestion that there is a special law exempting Rowan county from the operation of these sections. The law referred to is chapter 150 of the laws of 1883, which allows the sheriff of certain tobacco counties, (Rowan included) until May 1, to settle with the State Treasurer. This simply postpones the time when the sheriff is required to advertise the property of delinquents, but does not extend the time when he is required by sections 52 and 53 to report them to the judge for prosecution.

Very truly yours,
THEO. F. KLUTTZ.

Every one of your neighbors who approve of the stand taken in the late Senatorial fight should be a subscriber to THE CAUCASIAN. If you have a neighbor who does not take it, show him a copy, get him to give you his subscription and forward it to us.

HOLCOMB TO THE HERALD.

Nebraska's Populist Governor Gives Some Plain Facts in a Few Words.

The following telegram passed between the New York Herald and Governor Holcomb. The Herald was looking for political capital which it failed to get. The telegrams were as follows:

New York Herald, New York–Hon. Silas A. Holcomb, Lincoln, Neb.: In view of the statement that Nebraska has paid off $28,000,000 of indebtedness within the last six months, can it be assumed that the State is experiencing a revival of prosperity? If this be so what effect will it have on Bryan's campaign? Kindly oblige the Herald by writing your opinion at our expense.

NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald, New York—Nebraska's indebtedness never has exceeded $2 000,000. Reduction of State's indebtedness and bringing of State warrants from 95 per cent to par in the last six months has been caused by honesty, economy and business ability displayed by the present Populist administration and not to the revival of prosperity.

Nebraskans are paying their taxes and discharging their obligations and supplying their wants by exercises of frugality, thrift and untiring energy. Business activity here is not occasioned by the triumph of the single gold standard or the prospective Dingley tariff bill, but despite the evil effects of both of them.

Bryan's campaign, like the spirit of John Brown in the '60's goes marching on

SILAS A. HOLCOMB,
Governor.

Send for a bundle of sample copies of THE CAUCASIAN and hand around to your neighbors. They will help you in getting up a club of subscribers in your community.

☞If you are not a subscriber to THE CAUCASIAN you should become one. Subscribe yourself and get your neighbor to subscribe.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

A Subsoil Coulter Plow

I am by trade a manufacturer of agricultural implements. I have invented a plow (thoroughly tested) that has, as I verily believe, important advantages over any plow heretofore invented, for pulverizing the ground thoroughly to a great depth. It cannot be excelled as a subsoil plow or for working young crops alone. It can be constructed to cut any desired width and the draught is far lighter than that of any other plow that does the same work. It is simple and cheap and can readily be constructed by any person who can point on ordinary wrought plow. Repairs will cost less than those of any other known plow.

Recent improvements will reduce the cost of making the iron portion of this plow (not counting the cost of material, Preferably steel) to about one-fourth the former cost, and the cheaper plow has important advantages.

Desiring to generally introduce the above plow (no patent, nor patent right to sell). I will furnish necessary cuts and full instruction that will enable any person to construct one, for 25cents in stamps or silver.

Address,
BRYAN TYSON,
Carthage, N.C.
Mention paper.

I refer to Wesley Lowdermilk, Browers Mills, Randolph county, N. C., the party who made the first improved plow—from instructions that I gave him.

VIEWS OF SCHWATKA'S WIDOW.

Declares the Government Should Stop the Northward Tide of Gold Seekers

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., July 29.—The widow of Lieut. Schwatka, the aretic explorer, being interviewed here concerning the Klondyke gold regions, which country she has repeatedly visited with her husband, declared that the government should stop the tide of immigrants pouring into the golds fields in Alaska. She says the mountain passes are strewn with the skeletons of unfortunate miners who perish from either cold, heat, malaria, or starvation while trying to reach the golden region.

If You Are Wise You Will Advertise Without Persuasion In THE CAUCASIAN.

NEW REFORM BOOKS

At Greatly Reduced Prices by Ordering Through The Caucasian.

The total failure of the plutocracy to keep its promises of increased prosperity to follow McKinley's election has left the people in a frame of mind that promises better results than ever before from the distribution of reform literature. The one great obstacle in the way is that few of the producing classes have a dollar to spare for the work. To meet this difficulty we have arranged with Charles H. Kerr, & Co., of Chicago, to send any of our readers a large package of excellent reform books, all different, for only 30 cents The package contains the following books:

Warren's Money Chart, a new and important work, 135 pages.

The People vs. the Goldbugs, by A. D. Warner, 144 pages.

The New Democracy and Bryan its Prophet, by C. R. Tuttle, 96 pages.

How to Govern Chicago, by C. R. Tuttle, 118 pages.

A Story from Pullmrntown, by Nico. Bech-Meyer, 110 pages.

The White Slave, or "The Cross of Gold," by Helen L. Summer, 32 pages,

The People or the Politician, a handbook of Direct Legislation, by R. L. Taylor, 60 pages.

Shall we change our Money Standard? by Jesse F. Orton, 32 pages.

Illustrated First Reader in Social Economics, 16 pages.

Sound Money From a Business Standpoint, by F. A. Cleveland, Ph. B. 32 pages;

These ten books together contain 775 pages. Every one of them is well worth reading, and will help make votes if given or lent to those who have thus far voted with the plutocrats through ignorance. They are worth $1.60 at regular prices, and the supply will not last long. Send 30 cents to this office to-day and they are yours. The above books and THE CAUCASIAN one year only $1.25.

A BOOK FOR REPENTANT REPUBLICANS.

Prosperity has not come, and millions of good, honest people who were fooled into voting for McKinley, are beginning to look for new light on the money question. If you know any of them, advise them to read "The effects of the gold standard," by W. H. Smith. The cause of panics and hard times the absurity of the overproduction theory, our financial dependence, cornering the gold, the robbery of the silver miners and other producing classes how England is enriched at the expense of America, why bimetallism gives us the better dollar, legislation by which the American people are legally robbed, these and many other topics fully treated.

As the Silver Knight well remarks, "No writer on the money question has more clearly, accurately, concisely and truthfully described what money is, its necessities to civilization and the disasters of the gold standard, than Dr. Smith. The book is simple in style, convincing and conclusive in statement, and ought to be a text-book in every institution of learning in the United States."

By special arrangement with Chas. H. Kerr & Co., of Chicago, we are enabled to offer "The effects of the gold standard" to our readers postpaid for only 25 cents.

The above book and the CAUCASIAN one year only $1.15.

SIXTEEN TO ONE.

Much as the silver question has been discussed, there is still a dearth of accurate information on the subject among voters. What they need is a book explaining in a scientific yet simple style all the facts and principles involved. We know of no low priced book which does this so well as Richard Lowry's "Sixteen to One." Mr. Lowry examines first the present business depression, then the history of the Crime of '73, then banks and panics, then the relation of prices to hard times, then the real condition of the "silver countries," then the relation of money to civilization, with a graphic sketch of "Darkest America." He closes with the remedy, free coinage, and shows why it is possible and necessary for the United States to undertake the remedy alone. The book contains 372 large pages, but by special arrangement with Charles H. Kerr & Co., of Chicago, who publish the book, we are enabled to offer it to our readers post-paid for only 25 cents. The above book and THE CAUCASIAN one year only $1.15.

"THE PEOPLE VS. THE GOLD BUGS.

It is a regular 25 cent book, and the CAUCASIAN one year for $1.00

NEW OCCASIONS—A MAGAZINE OF REFORM.

The March number will contain a second installment of "Spirits of '76," in which Washington, Adams, Jefferson and Franklin visit Philadelphia and begin to acquire the facts relating to our modern civilization. An article in the series by Mr. Van Ornum will explain the causes which destroyed the ancient village communities and replaced them with the present system of private property. Mr. Taubeneck's paper on "The Concentration of Wealth" will be concluded in this number, and there will be the usual variety of matter, including editorial comment on current events.

In future numbers of the magazine no effort will be spared to keep its readers thoroughly in touch with the progress of reform ideas everywhere. NEW OCCASIONS will insist at all times on the right of the majority to govern themselves in their own interests, and it will lose no opportunity for an effective protest against the encroachments of the money power. Reformers everywhere are envited to cooperate.

With the February number the magazine was enlarged to 95 pages the subscription price remainiug at one dollar. NEW OCCASIONS will be sent six months for fifty cents, or three months for twenty-five cents. Single copies ten cents at the news stands or by mail. We cannot send free stamps.

THE CAUCASIAN and NEW OCCASIONS both one year for only $1.50. Remit all orders to THE CAUCASIAN Raleigh, N. C.

Free Scholarships.

The competive examinafions for free scholarships in the Peabody Normal Institution at Nashville, will be held by the County Supervisor at his office in Raleigh, on July 22nd and 23rd.

There are two scholarships in the A. & M. College due Wake county and the examination of candidates for these will be held by the Supervisor on Satnrday, July 24th.

H. W. NORRIS, Supervisor.

TO ANY NON-CATHOLIC IN NORTH CAROLINA

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Only ten cents per annum.

To any non-Catholic in North Carolina we will send for only ten cents per annum "TRUTH," a Catholic magazine devoted to giving TRUE explanations of the Catholic Church as it is, not as caricatured and misrepresented. Address,

TRUTH, Raleigh, N. C.

Rev. Thos. F. Price, Manager.

☞Truth can also be found at Atlantic Bank Hotel, W. P. Price, Agt., Wilmington, N. C., who will also take subscriptions.

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Made and Merit Maintains the confidence of the people in Hood's Sarsaparilla. It's medicine cures you when sick; it makes wonderful cures everywhere, then beyond all question that medicine possesses merit.

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That is just the truth about Hood's Sarsaparilla. We know it possesses merit because it cures, not once or twice or a hundred times, but in thousands and thousands of cases. We know it cures, absolutely, permanently, when all others fail to do any good whatever. We repeat

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

25 FREE Scholarships are now open to young persons wishing to go to school. If you desire an education send for full particulars to W. T. WHITSETT, Ph. D., Superintendent Whitsett Institute, Whitsett, N. C.

The State Normal and Industrial College,

GREENSBORO, N. C.,

Offers the young women of the State thorough professional, literary, classical, scientific, and industrial education. Annual expenses $90 to $130. Faculty of 25 members. More than 400 regular students. Practice school of 126 pupils for teachers. More than 1,200 matriculates representing every county in the State except three. Correspondence invited from those desiring competent trained teachers. To secure board in dormitories all free-tuition applications must be made before August 1st For catalogue and information, address President CHARLES D. McIVER.

Guilford College.

Founded in 1837.

Five large and well arranged brick buildings, besides new gymnasium. Science hall now building. Co-educational. Buildings specially planned for both sexes. Location in healthful Piedmont section. 300 acre Dairy Farm. 3 courses leading to degrees. Also Music, Art and Physical training. Correspondence solicited.

President L. L. HOBBS,
Guilford College, N. C.

NOTICE!

TO SCHOOL COMMITTEES AND TEACHERS.

If you want a first-class teacher for your school, we can place you in correspondence with same. NO CHARGE. If your school needs furniture or any kind of apparatus, we can save you TIME, TROUBLE and MONEY in buying.

☞We can be of service to first-class teachers.

CHARLES J. PARKER,
Manager Educational Bureau,
Raleigh, N. C.

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A MOST EXTRAORDINARY OFFER!

We agree to send, by mail post-paid, *forty valuable books*, the regular retail prices of which is $40 each or $2.00 for the set of forty, upon receipt of *only Forty Cents*. Your name is worth the money. Each book contains a complete work of fiction, and is printed from clear, bold, readable type on good paper, and neatly bound in pamphlet form. Taken collectively they are a most valuable and attractive reading matter upon such terms as we have ever given. The following are the titles of the books offered:

Wonders of the World. Contains descriptions and illustrations of the most wonderful works of nature and man. Very interesting and instructive.

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Parlor Amusements. A large collection of Acting Charades, Parlor Dramas, Shadow Pantomimes, Games, Puzzles, etc.

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Popular Recitations and Dialogues, humorous, dramatic and pathetic, including all the latest and most popular.

Lady Valworth's Diamonds. A Novel. By "The Duchess."

A Bride from the Sea. A Novel. By Charlotte M. Braeme.

The Mystery at Blackwood Grange. A Novel. By Mrs. May Agnes Fleming.

At the World's Mercy. A Novel. By Florence Warden.
The Weekend Guests. A Novel. By Rosa Nouchette Carey.
Guilty or Not Guilty. A Novel. By Mrs. Alex. M. Kenny.
A Bartered Life. A Novel. By Marion Harland.
The Weekend Guests. A Novel. By Rosa Nouchette Carey.
The Accused and Acquitted. A Novel. By Florence Marryat.
A Dead Heart. A Novel. By Charles Reade

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., July 29, 1897.

NOTICE!

All subscribers in arrears will please renew AT ONCE, otherwise we will be compelled to cut off their names from our mailing list. Please remit at once.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common water glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates a diseased condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. For a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail, mention THE CAUCASIAN and send your full post-office address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghampton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

Senator Butler's Appointments.

Senator Butler will speak in Newton, Catawba county, Saturday, Aug. 14th, Concord, Cabarrus coudty, Monday, Aug. 16th.

If The Baby is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOWS SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoe. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Southern Railway Company.

RALEIGH, N. C. Aug. 5, 1897.—Cheap excursion rates Raleigh to Washington, D. C., Richmond, Va., and Norfolk, Va., August 12-13 and 14. The Southern Railway will place on sale round trip tickets Raleigh to Washington, Richmond and Norfolk at one fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 12-13 and 14, limited to 15 days from date of sale. For further information write or call on,

THAD C. STURGIS,
Ticket Agent Southern Railway.
Union Depot, Raleigh, N. C.

S. A. L. Souvenir of the South.

The passenger department of the Seaboard Air Line at Portsmouth, Va., has issued a unique, attractive and useful souvenir in the shape of a paper-weight, being a bale of cotton reduced to about two by three inches, laying on a truck while an idle negro seated on the bale enjoys his water-melon.

The attractive as well as useful article can be obtained by 25 cents in stamps to T. J. Anderson. Gen'l. Pass'r. Agent, Portsmouth, Va., to cover cost of mailing.

RUSSIA ALSO LOOKING FOR GOLD.

Peninsular of Kamschatka Promises to be a Second California.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Daily Chronicle says to-day that a Russian expedition has discovered 12 auriferous regions along the banks of the rivers Artichs, Lautara, and Nemooja, and in other regions in the vicinity of the Sea of Okhotsk, in Eastern Siberia.

An expedition is now examining the Western shore of the peninsula of Kamschatka, and the government is about to send a second expedition to obtain further information as to the gold bearing regions in this part of the Russian empire, which promises, when opened, to be a second California.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

NOW IT IS A GLUCOSE TRUST.

All the Factories Are Combined in a $40,000,000 Corporation.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—The glucose plant of the American Preservers's Company at Davenport, Iowa, has been sold to the glucose trust for $700,000. The acquisition of the plant, it is said, will give the trust control of a majority of the eight plants throughout the country.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 3—The Glucose Sugar Refining Company, with an authorized capital stock of $40,000,000 was incorporated this afternoon. The capital stock is to be divided into 140,000 shares of preferred, and 260,000 shares of common stock. The incorporators are G. O Mattheissen, of New York, and James B Vredenburg and A. Q. Garretson, of Jersey City. Mattheissen is the big sugar refiner, with extensive refineries in Jersey City.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

A Cheap Trip.

The Southern railway will operate its first personally conducted tour to Western North Carolina, on August 10th and 13th, 1897. A special train will leave Raleigh at 7:00 a. m. on that date, taking up passengers for all stations to Greensboro, N. C., inclusive, and will arrive at Asheville, about 3:30 p. m.

Returning train will leave Asheville about 7:00 a. m. Central time, Aug. 13th. Thus it will be seen that three nights, and more than two whole days will be allowed in that beautiful section, giving ample time to visit all nearby resorts, and points of interest.

Rates have been fixed at an exceedingly low figure, being from Raleigh and all stations up to Mebane, N. C., inclusive, $4.00 per capita and from Haw River, N. C., to Greensboro, inclusive, $3.00 per capita. This train will be under the personal direction of a representative of the passenger department of the Southern railway. The service will be first-classin every respect, and the long time allowed Asheville makes this one of the most attractive pleasure trips of the season.

Full information can be obtained from any agent or representative of the Southern railway.

Do You Use It?

It's the best thing for the hair under all circumstances. Just as no man by taking thought can add an inch to his stature, so no preparation can make hair. The utmost that can be done is to promote conditions favorable to growth. This is done by Ayer's Hair Vigor. It removes dandruff, cleanses the scalp, nourishes the soil in which the hair grows, and, just as a desert will blossom under rain, so bald heads grow hair, when the roots are nourished. But the roots must be there. If you wish your hair to retain its normal color, or if you wish to restore the lost tint of gray or faded hair use

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Judge Walter Clark.

[Continued from 1st page.]

ted States Judges. The Constitution therefore should not only be made democratic as to the election of United States Senators, but the Judges should be also chosen by the people and for a term of years, and for the same reasons that the people of the States have made their State Judges elective. The same reasons that apply to the other with equal force. No State that has once made its Judges elective, has gone back to the appointive system. A proposition of that kind submitted to the people of New York was overwhelmingly voted down. It must be admitted, under our theory of government that the people are the best judges of whom they should have for their public officials. There is indeed but one objection which can be made to the proposition to make judges elective by the people, and that is a flat denial that they are capable of selecting the best servants and the assertion that some one else can do it for them better than they can do it for themselves.

It was in 1820, long after he had returned from the heated theatre of action that Mr. Jefferson made his

CELEBRATED DECLARATION

that the Federal Judges were "a corps of sappers and miners steadily undermining the Constitution." It was two years later—in 1822—that he wrote his letter to Mr. Barry in which he expressed his view that the Constitution should be amended by restricting the Federal Judges to terms of six years.

When the Federal Judges are made elective by the people, the United States District Judges and district attorneys can be elected by the people of their districts, as State District Judges and district attorneys and members of Congress are chosen; the circuit judges by the people of their circuits and the Supreme Court Judges by the people of the States composing the respective citcuits and the Chief Justice by the whole Union.

That the public sentiment is in favor of this reform is evidenced not only by the same change as to the manner of electing State Judges, but is common observation. As long ago as 1891 a distinguished judge and law writer, and the editor of the leading law magazine in the country, a gentleman whom we have the pleasure of having with us today wrote (25 Am. Law Rev. 288, March, 1891) "if the proposition to make the Federal Judiciary elective instead of appointive is once seriously discussed before the people, nothing can stay

THE GROWTH OF THAT SENTIMENT,

and it is almost certain that every session of the Federal Supreme Court will furnish material to stimulate that growth."

In what I have said there has been no intention to reflect upon the Federal Judges, either singly or in a body, but the present mode of their selection and tenure is undemocratic and medieval and capable of untold abuse. No depository of power in this country should be above the power of public supervision of his conduct. It is time this matter was fully and thoroughly discussed and the reform brought about. It is no injustice to the public servants who happen to occupy offices which may be affected, to agitate for a reform required by the public interest.

I am aware that every Federal Judge below the Supreme Court, though nominally holding for life, can be abolished by an Act of Congress, since the power that creates a Federal district or circuit can abolish it at will. If it can abolish one district, it can abolish all at once. Several districts have from time to time been abolished, notably that in 1801. And we know that the 16 Circuit Judges created by the Judiciary Act of 1801 were abolished eighteen months later.

It is true that under the stress of a great public sentiment, every U. S. District and Circuit Judge can be legislated out of office by a simple Act of Congress and a new system re-created with new judges, but that would be a strong measure and unlike a constitutional amendment, might be a reflection upon the present incumbents. It is also true, as has been pointed out by distinguished lawyers, that while the U. S. Supreme Court cannot thus be abolished, it exercises its appellate functions "with such exceptions and under such regulations as Congress shall make" (Constitution, Article III, Section 2) and that as Congress enacted the Judiciary Act of 1789 it can modify or repeal it at will.

In 1831 the attempt was made to repeal the 25th section of the Judiciary Act of 1789 by virtue of which writs of error lay from State Supreme Courts in certain cases. Though the section was not repealed, the repeal was supported and voted for by such men as Henry Clay and James K. Polk, names which have not yet lost their music in your ears.

But what is desired is not the exercise of such powers by Congress which it undoubtedly possesses, and in an emergency would exercise, but a Constitutional revision by which the Federal Judges, like other public servants, should be chosen by the people.

But it may be said that the Federal Judges are now in office for life and it would be unjust to dispossess them. So it was with the State Judges in each State when it changed from life judges to judges elected by the people, but this argument in no case stayed the reform. Indeed all the Federal Judges except the Supreme Court, being subject to be abolished at any time by an Act of Congress occupy an inferior position in this respect to the State life judges who could only be abolished by a new Constitution.

It will be a great reform when public esteem and confidence shall become the source of honors instead of

COURT FAVOR AT WASHINGTON.

When this Constitutional amendment is made, as will inevitably be done at no distant day, it would be well to avoid the expense and conflict of the double judiciary system we now have by reducing the number of the Federal Judiciary, amending and restricting their jurisdiction to the excise, internal revenue, postoffice, and customs and like matters which are purely Federal. As to all other matters in which a Federal question could arise, ample protection would be given by writs of error—as now—from the State courts. Certainly with the great increase of intercommunication and the decay of local prejudice, a large mass of litigation which now goes into the Federal Court could be eliminated for the non-residence of a party should cease to be a ground of taking jurisdiction from the State courts. To a large extent this is now simply a pretext for corporations and syndicates to escape the jurisdiction of State courts and is an incentive to them to secure the appointment of their favorites, whenever they can, upon the Federal bench.

ANOTHER UNDEMOCRATIC FEATURE

of the Constitution is that which requires all Federal officials to be appointed by the President or heads of department. This has grown to be a great evil. When, for instance, there were 75 postmasters, it was contemplated that the president or postmaster-general would really appoint. With 75,000 postmasters this is impossible. As a practical result, they are in fact selected neither by the president nor the postmaster-general, but in an unconstitutional mode by senators, members of Congress or political bosses.

Not so long since we saw the pressure of office-seekers upon Congress men used dexterously by the executive to secure the passage by Congress of an act which otherwise could not have been adopted.

A REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION

should at least empower Congress to authorize the election of postmasters by each locality whenever and to what ever extent, it may deem advisable.

It is idle to say that we have grown and prospered under this constitution. It would be as logical to say that we have done so in spite of it. The constitution is not a fetish to be worshipped not did it come down from Heaven a perfect work. It had to be patched up ere it was in working order. Its defects nearly brought us catastrophe in 1801, in 1820 and again in 1876. That which happened in 1861-65 we all remember. Those features of the constitution which time has approved and which are still suited to our needs will be retained. Those that are otherwise should be amended or removed, as has been the case with our State constitutions. The vast power of the president, his great patronage, giving him power to make war, his election by electors, who are under no legal obligation to voice the sentiment of their constituents, these are pregnant with future trouble. So also is the election of United State senators by the majority of a caucus, i. e., by one fourth of the small number of men in a State legislature, whose nomination and election can be easily manipulated by the money power. But the greatest danger is in the appointive and life system of the judges who dominate the other two departments. The helmsmen who can point at will the course of the ship of state are selected without any consultation with the crew and are subject to no control by them. The constitution is at the mercy of organized and powerful combinations of money, and it is imperative that we rescue it from their hands.

In a condensed way, I have discussed the most striking constitutional features needing revision. There are doubtless others. The revision is needed. It will and must come. It is appropriate that the bar should open the discussion. After the lapse of 110 years, constitutional revision cannot be premature. In view of the dangers that now face us and the certainty of greater ones if we delay, it is time that the matter was receiving careful and patriotic consideration.

WAS SOON FEELING BETTER.

"For three years I was troubled with my heart and liver. I was run down in health and could hardly walk, I was so weak. I tried many medicines and finally bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was soon feeling better, and after taking a few more bottles I was strong and able to work." W. J. HARRIS, Cloverdale, Va.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic. Easy to take, gentle, mild. 25 cents.

TURKISH FLEET MUST HALT.

The Mussulmans Excited at the Attitude of the Foreign War Ships.

CANEA, CRETE, Aug. 4.—On the receipt of the news that the Turkish squadron from the Dardnelles was coming into these waters the foreign warships got up steam and the international troops on shore have taken mersures to anticipate any possible complications.

The report and these preparations have greatly excited the Mussulmans.

International Fleet Firm.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—According to a dispatch from Canea, Crete, the admirals of the international fleet have decided to oppose by force if necessary the entry of the Turkish squadron into Cretan waters.

The admirals and commanders met today on board the Italian flagship to discuss the matter.

In view of the possible arrival of the squadron a French warship has been despatched to Sitia, an Italian man of war to Suda Bay, an Austrian to Castelli and a Russian to Ratimo.

Only a Matter of Evolutions.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 4.—The second squadron of Turkish warships consisting of seven vessels, commanded by Hari Pasha, which sailed from the Dardenelles yesterday, has arrived at Sigri, Island of Mitylene.

Beferring to the fears expressed here that the departure of the Turkish ships might lead to a collision with the international fleet in Cretan waters, in view of the announcement of the foreign admirals that they have decided to oppose the landing of Turkish reinforcements in the island of Crete, the Turkish newspapers say that the squadron has only been ordered to carry out evolutions in the islands of the archipelago.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucuous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props.,
Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, price 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Miss Highfly—Well, are you satisfied with my appearance in this bathing suits?

Dick Dashleigh—No, indeed. The more I see of you the more I want to.

SUMMER VACATION.

Nearly every woman who can afford it takes a few weeks' rest during the hot season. Dressed in a cool gown, reclining in a hammock, walking in shady groves, cooled by ocean spray, resting on the greensward, she seeks recuperation to carry her through another year. But alas! how many women there are that can not afford to take this very much needed rest. Bound by domestic duties, or held a prisoner by office work, driven by necessity to shop or store the year round, because she can not spare a day's wages, she toils on without a vacation, tired, listless, spiritless, discouraged, backache, headache, trembling limbs, palpitating heart, poor appetite, flashes of heat and cold, sleeplessness.

For such people, next to a vacation is Pe-ru-na. Pe-ru-na calms the nerves, quiets the mind, gives natural strength and new hope, brings restful sleep and regular appetite, and does all that can be done to mitigate the bad effects of overwork and want of a vacation.

The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio, are sending for a short time Dr. Hartman's latest work, written expressly for women. This book will be sent free to women only.

Go Slow.

Editorial Wasnington Post.]

The Philadelphia Bulletin gives a timely caution to its readers in advising them to "draw the long bow on the yarns of our Barney Barnatos, who are forming Klondike 'companies' and proving how a fortune can be made on a dollar a share."

The tales of almost fabulous wealth to be had for the picking up, that have come from the Klondike region, would have failed of one of the usual effects of such reports if they had notstarted a wild fever of speculation. To get a part of the Klondike gold without encountering any of the ardships hincident to a journey to that fearfully inhospitable section of the continent, and without paying its value, would be a delightful thing to millions of persons of all ages and conditions. There were millons of people in Europe a year or two ago who had a ravenous desire for enrichment through the South African gold fields. But only a few of them succeeded, and most of them did so at the cost of their less fortunate associates. The speculation in mining stocks started in London and soon spread to every important city on the continent. The rich put in their thousands and the poor their small savings in a wild carnival of stock gambling. Some of the shares rested on actual values—on mines that had been developed and found to be productive. These investors whose luck it was to get into these corporations got their money back, if they bought on the ground floor. But millions of shares represented no value, and those who bought and held them lost their money.

That lesson is applicable to the Klondike companies. That there is a vast deal of gold in the Yukon no one questions. That honest companies have been and will be organized to prosecute miningthere is not doubted. But it will be wise for any person desiring to invest in Klondike shares to take the precaution to investigate. It is not easy to get something for nothing, and those who promise it furnish ground for suspicion,

There is no getting along with some women. An Ohio man is suing for a divorce because his wife stubbornly refuses to cook grub for his bulldog.

MIRACULOUS MUD.

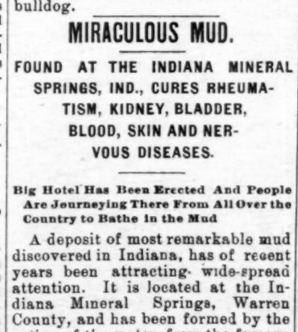
FOUND AT THE INDIANA MINERAL SPRINGS, IND., CURES RHEUMATISM, KIDNEY, BLADDER, BLOOD, SKIN AND NERVOUS DISEASES.

Big Hotel Has Been Erected And People Are Journeying There From All Over the Country to Bathe in the Mud

A deposit of most remarkable mud discovered in Indiana, has of recent years been attracting wide-spread attention. It is located at the Indiana Mineral Springs, Warren County, and has been formed by the action of the water from the famous Magno-Lithia springs. Through countless ages the foliage of magnificent oaks on the hillside has annually fallen into a basin, and has been reduced by nature into a pure black earth unmixed with roots, stones or sand. The water from the big spring for thousands of years has been soaking this deposit and saturating it with mineral salts, until now there is a layer of medicated mud about two acres in extent and from ten to twenty feet in thickness.

The strange medicinal value of this peculiar, black, porous substance was accidentally discovered by an older soldier. Sam Story, who had brought rheumatism home from the war and suffered with it for years. He was attempting to dig a drainage ditch through the mud deposit, and after indulging in this useless experiment for a week or more, gave up the idea, but meanwhile had deen cured of his rheumatism.

The fame of the mud began to spread, and afflicted congregated at the springs from everywhere. The method of using the mud was at first very primitive, the patient merely sitting down in the deposit where nature had laid it. But since then improvements have been made, a beautiful hotel erected, and the mud bath developed into a luxurious experience. The accompanying cut shows how it's done.



After all, Nature is the greatest of all chemists, and seems here to have prepared in a gigantic receptacle an enormous mass of medicine for poulticing sore humanity. When all else had failed, Nature's treatment, the Magno-Mud cure, as it is now called, has in hundreds of cases brought back health and happiness.

THE WORLD ALMANAC AND ENCYCLOPEDIA .... FOR ....

1897

It will answer any question you may ask it.

"The Standard American Annual."

NEARLY 600 PAGES, OVER 1,500 TOPICS TREATED.

A COMPLETE statistical and political history of the United States. The results of the Presidential election accurately compiled. Every fact of value that human knowledge can require. A reference library boiled down!

25c. POSTPAID TO ANY ADDRESS.

No American who wishes to know his country can be without it.

Ready Jan. 1, 1897. THE WORLD, Pulitzer Bldg., New York.

THE CAUCASIAN one year and the World Almanac, $1.15.

We know the great cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla are genuine because the people themselves write about them.

A Missouri farmer claims to have perfected a potato that will grow without vines. That's all right. Now let him pursue his experiments until he produces a potato that will cultivate and dig itself and then we will have the ideal potato.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Information Wanted.

CONOVER, N. C., July 24, 1897.—Would you please inform me where I can get eggs of the pure breed white Brahma chickens? I have nothing at hand from which I can get the desired information. If you can refer me to some one who has the pure breed white Brahmas. I would be very much obliged.

J. M. MILLER.

Tumley—These bathing girls seem forever trying to see how little they can put on.

Dumley—Well, some of them have a great deal to show for their efforts.

Charles Hardtack—I'm certain I'd madly adore you if you'd only give me a show.

Dolly Highfly—Come down on the beach and see me in my new bathing suit.

Vitality in Men Restored.

Failing Sexual strength in old or young men can be quickly and permanently cured by me to a healthy, vigorous state. Sufferers from

Varicocele, NERVOUS DEBILITY, Night Losses,

AND OTHER WASTING DISEASES should write to me for advice. I have been a close student for many years of the subject of weakness in men; the fact is, I was a sufferer myself. Too bashful to seek the aid of older men or reputable physicians, I investigated the subject deeply and discovered a simple, but most remarkably successful remedy that completely cured me, and fully developed me from a sunken, stunted condition to natural strength and size.

I want every young or old man to know about it. I take a personal interest in such cases and no one need hesitate to write me as all communications are held strictly confidential. I send full information of this remedy absolutely free of cost Do not put it off, but write me fully at once; you will always bless the day you did so. Address, enclosing stamp,

THOMAS SLATER, Box 975,
Kalamazoo, Mich.
Shipper of Famous Kalamazoo Celery.

GOLD DUST. GOLD DUST.

It's a Waste of Energy

trying to drive a spike with a tack hammer, undertaking to do housecleaning with soap.

The modern cleaner, Gold Dust, hits the nail on the head and drives it home—settles your housecleaning difficulties, injures nothing, cleans everything, saves you.

GOLD DUST Washing Powder.

Sold everywhere in large packages, 25c. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

FAYETTEVILLE MILITARY ACADEMY,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

A select school for boys. Faculty all University men. Not a case of serious sickness since its foundation. Next session opens Sept. 1st, 1897. Apply for catalogue.

COL. T. J. DREWRY, Principal.

TEACHERS WANTED!

Over 4,000 vacancies—several times as many vacancies as members. Must have more members. Several plans: two plans give free registration; one plan GUARANTEES positions. 10 cents pays for book containing plans and a $500 00 love story of College days. No charge to employers for recommending teachers.

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Northern vacancies Chicago office, Southern vacancies Louisville office. One fee registers in both offices.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 211.

ELKIN WOOLEN MILLS.

SHIP YOUR WOOL

THIS YEAR TO

The Chatham M'f'g Co., Elkin, N. C.

They Have Added a Tailoring Department This Year.

And Suits Make to Order.

They have the largest woolen mill in the State. They do the largest custom business in the South, and their goods are the best you can buy or the money. Write them for samples.

THE PEOPLES PAPER.

THE CAUCASIAN

The leading Reform Paper of North Carolina, a champion of popular rights and honest government.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1897.

A corps of able contributors and special correspondents will be employed. Every department will be improved and new ones added.

The great battle of the people against plutocrats, of the masses against the classes, is on. It will never end till the people triumph and the cause of justice is fully established.

During the year of 1897, THE CAUCASIAN will stand in the forefront of the battle. In arousing and educating the people, in advocating the principles of the reform movement, in exposing fraud and corruption THE CAUCASIAN will be vigorous, fearless and uncompromising.

The principal features for the paper for the coming year may be outlined as follows:

Political News.

Especial attention will be devoted to political news. All important events in the progress or decline of parties in the United States will be chronicled. Especial attention will be taken to keep the readers of THE CAUCASIAN fully informed on political events that transpire in our own State. We will give when possible the news that the partisan papers suppress.

State Legislative Reports.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA will be in session in January and the people will desire to be informed of the work of that body. THE CAUCASIAN will present its readers with a full and non-partisan report of its proceedings and will not suppress the truth.

United States Congress.

THE CAUCASIAN has secured the services of one of the foremost writers, and he will send weekly letters containing all the interesting news of the Nation's capital. In addition Senator Butler will contribute weekly articles besides editorials, thus making our Congressional report full and interesting.

Letters From the People.

Subscribers will have an opportunity to exchange information and opinions on all topics of interest through short letters published under this head.

World's News in Brief.

Under this head every week we will give you the cream of the news. We give you each week a brief compact and clear statement of what has occurred in the world since our last issue.

The Alliance Department.

This department has been to a great extent lost sight of rather through our Alliance brethren than our own, and we trust, that all Sub-Alliances will send such news and suggestions regarding Alliance work and programs for Alliance meetings as will prove of interest to all Alliance men. Send us reports from your county and sub-lodges for this column.

Discussions of the Issues.

Money, transportation, taxation, land and other important live issues will be discussed both editorially and by contributors. The paper will be made a forum for the advocacy of reform ideas, and the demands of the Alliance.

Farmer's Column.

We invite every practical farmer to write for this column. Tell your experience, your successes and failures so the remainder of our readers can benefit by it. This is a grand opportunity for farmers to exchange ideas with each other.

Women's Column and Pattern Department.

We desire to make this an especially interesting department. We invite the ladies to the use of this column by exchanging ideas and experience in household matters. We have made arrangements with an old and reliable pattern house, whose styles are universally adopted by well-dressed people everywhere, by which we are offering to the readers of THE CAUCASIAN the Demorest Cut Paper Patterns at a nominal price. When purchased in the regular way, these patterns cost from twenty cents to fifty cents apiece, consequently our offer makes every copy of this paper worth that amount extra.

Advertising.

THE CAUCASIAN desires to handle the advertisements of only first-class business firms and we intend to keep out all "fakes" advertising—thereby protect our readers and honest advertisers alike. We believe that the only way for us to make money by advertising is to make money for those with whom we deal, and we can do this because we have a large and progressive paper.

If you think advertising is simply a matter of sticking in ANY paper a few lines of old poster type or a few figures, we should prefer not to be consulted until you learn that this is a mistake. Advertising is a science.

An advertisement should be written carefully and studied so as to catch the public eye and then be run in a paper that will carry your advertisement to the homes and firesides of the people who will be your customers. It is throwing away money to advertise in a paper that does not reach the masses, and therefore you pay your money but do not talk to the people. Upon application we will send you a card stating our rates.

One Dollar Per Year Only.

Just think of it! less than 2 cents a week! You cannot afford to be without THE CAUCASIAN. If you can't spare a dollar just now, send 50 cents and get it for 6 months. We know if you read the paper you will never be without it again.

Address,

THE CAUCASIAN,
RALEIGH, N. C.

President Andrews, Of Brown Universty.

Clipped.]

The resignation of President Andrews, of Brown University, because he would not accede to the request of the trustees of the university and cease promulgating opinions favorable to the free coinage of silver will probably be used by the friends of the white metal as an illustration of the intolerance of "gold bugs." Yet there are few advocates of the gold standard who will approve the action of the trustees. The case is entirely different from that of the late Mr. St. John, of New York, who resigned the presidency of a bank at the instance of the directors because his financial views were radically opposed to those of the directors. A bank is purely business concern, which deals in money as a wool merchant deals in wool or an iron manufacturer deals in iron. If the head of a wool firm or iron firm were to advocate legislation which, in the opinion of the stockholders in these concerns, was of a character to greatly reduce the value of their wares, a request to the heads of these firms to desist from promulgating their views or else to abandon their connection with the business would be justifiable. Wool firms and iron firms and other business concerns conduct their affairs with a view to making the largest legitimate margin of profit, and whatever operates against their interest is a factor to be considered and dealt with without regard to liberty of speech or other ethical consideration.

The trustees of Brown University, however, have made a grievous error in placing an institution of learning upon a commercial basis and alleging that the promulagation of Dr. Andrews' views was chiefly objectionable because it prevented the university from receiving certain handsome endowments from friends who would not part with their money as long as the president of the university championed the cause of free silver. To ask President Andrews' resignation for such reasons is to put the whole matter upon a very low plane. If the views of the head of the university were, in the opinion of the trustees, pernicious and calculated to add strength to a financial heresy, it would have been very much better to have presented the question from this standpoint—better for the dignity of the trustees and for the cause of sound money. Dr Andrews would, no doubt, have resigned with equal promptness and the trustees of the university would occupy a much loftier position than that into which they have been forced through their unwise course in a matter of the greatest delicacy. To put a great insititution of learning upon the basis of a mere money-making concern is to derogate from the dignity of the higher education, and while the trustees of Brown University were doubtless innocent of any such purpose they have been singularly unfortunate in the line of action which they have pursued.

There are a few things in this world that are more precious than the acquisition of wealth, and one of these is principle. A man may be utterly wrong in his opinions and the fallacies of his reasoning may be apparent to all who can see beneath the surface. But if he is honest and disinterest if he seeks the truth from his standpoint purely for the truth's sake, then he is entitled to the respect of his fellow-men. Universities are maintained for the purpose of enabling a man to reason for himself and to equip him for the consideration of great public questions. If institutions of learning have endowments which render them independent this is but an added reason why they should cultivate freedom of opinion and liberty of speech on economic questions, as well as questions of mortals and ethics. For the bane has its antidote. Probably there have been educated at Brown University men who could refute all of President Andrews' arguments for free silver. The fountain of learning is broad and deep, and the same principle which led Dr. Andrews to investigate the silver question and to accept the erroneous conclusions of free-coinage advocates doubtless led other students at Brown University to find the truth in the gold standard. No man can give his best service to the cause of truth, however, who is hampered by considerations of expediency, for expediency is not the road to truth.

In his letter of resignation Dr. Andrews says very aptly and concisely that he cannot meet the wishes of the trustees "without surrendering that reasonable liberty of utterance which my predecessors, my faculty, my colleagues and myself have hitherto enjoyed, and in the absence of which the most ample endowment for an educational institution would be worthless." This states the issue in a nutshell, and it is to be regretted that the trustees of the university have been placed in the attitude in which they now find themselves. The advocates of the gold standard have no sympathy with President Andrews' views on financial questions and they believe his conclusions are based upon the grossest fallacies. But in one respect they are in full accord with him, and that is that in the absence of a reasonable liberty of utterance, the most ample endowment for an educational institution would have but little worth. The same reasons which justified the requests for President Andrews' resignation could have been advanced by the trustees of Harvard for demanding the resignation of professors in that institution who espouse, the cause of tariff reform.

Some Sea-Side Observations by Different Parties.

Tumley—These bathing girls seem forever trying to see how little they can put on.

Dumley—Well, some of them have a great deal to show for their efforts.

Charles Hardtack—I'm certain I'd madly adore you if you'd only give me a show.

Dolly Highfly—Come down on the beach and see me in my new bathing suit.

Miss Highfly—Well, are you satisfied with my appearance in this bathing suits?

Dick Dashleigh—No, indeed The more I see of you the more I want to.

A Missouri farmer claims to have perfected a potato that will grow without vines. That's all right. Now let him pursue his experiments until he produces a potato that will cultivate and dig itself and then we will have the ideal potato.

There is no getting along with some women An Ohio man is suing for a divorce because his wife stubbornly refuses to cook grub for his bulldog.

Easy to Take
Easy to Operate

Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over." 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

We are not in the habit of making light of grave matters, but it seems to us that there is a good opening in the Klondyke country for several undertakers.

Gen. Miles didn't make his trip to England and put on all that style for nothing. Queen Victoria is said to have pronounced him the handsomest man she ever saw.

John Gilmer, who recently died in Philadelphia, was a double good sticker. He stuck to life for ninety-seven years, and for nearly sixty-two years to a job in one of the municipal departments.

A Western editor who wasn't one of 'em, figures out the cost of the recent Christian Endeavor convention in San Francisco at $5,000,000, and asks, "Was it worth it?" Well we don't known; but they had lots of fun.

Miss Ellie Boring, of Bristol, Tenn., who was betrothed to Walter Galloway, the young man who was murdered at that place on the 9th instant by a negro, has died of nervous prostration. Miss Boring saw the negro shoot her lover down, and from that hour lost her reason and gradually sank. It was her constant fancy that she saw the hideous form of the negro before her.

FINE WORK BY THE POPULIST CONGRESSMAN.

Armor Plate Frauds Exposed.

Non-Conformist.]

Store again for Butler! In the Congressional Record (which comes to this office through the courtesy of Mr. Ridgeley), under date of July 14, 1897, is found a speech delivered by Mr. Butler on armor plate appropriations. On Tuesday, July 13, the armor plate clause of the appropriation bill came up for discussion and Mr. Butler's vigorous protest against allowing the amount recommended by the government officials ($425 per ton) and the masterly speech made in defense of his position saved the country a round million dollars. When Mr. Butler finished his exposure of the steal, the armor thieves could not muster a quorum to get away with the pelf. Instead of allowing $425 per ton, the bill carries an appropriation for paying $300 per ton on 8,000 tons, making a saving of $125 on each of eight thousand tons, or one million dollars saved by Senator Butler. There is enough saved in that one item alone to pay the salary of two hundred members of Congress!! If the armor thieves are not content to take the $300 a ton offered, then, under another amendment offered by Mr. Butler the secretary of the navy is directed, (ordered) to ascertain the cost of erecting a complete armor plant by the government and report the same to Congress at its meeting in December.

SEARCH FOR GOLD GIVEN UP.

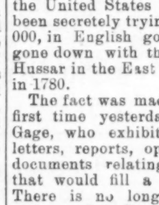
Washington Dispatch to Chicago Times-Herald.

For seventeen years, off and on, the United States Government has been secretely trying to find $2,000,000, in English gold, said to have gone down with the British frigate Hussar in the East river, New York, in 1780.

The fact was made public for the first time yesterday by Secretary Gage, who exhibited a bundle of letters, reports, opinions and other documents relating to the search that would fill a large hand-bag. There is no longer any need of secrecy, for Secretary Gage says that in a few days he will revoke the last contract for the visionary work and put an end to the matter for all time.

The government agents have come to the conclusion that no gold was lost with the Hussar. This conclusion has been reached after a two-years' search, managed by Ambassador Bayard, through the British records in London. An attempt was made by the Secretary of State to enlist the co-operation of Great Britian in search for thegold, but it failed because Ambassador Bayard flatly refused to sound Lord Salisbury on such a proposition.

THE WORLD ALMANAC AND ENCYCLOPEDIA .... FOR ....



1897

It will answer any question you may ask it.

"The Standard American Annual."

NEARLY 600 PAGES, OVER 1,500 TOPICS TREATED.

A COMPLETE statistical and political history of the United States. The results of the Presidential election accurately compiled. Every fact of value that human knowledge can require. A reference library boiled down!

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No American who wishes to know his country can be without it.

Ready Jan. 1, 1897. THE WORLD, Pulitzer Bldg., New York.

THE CAUCASIAN one year and the World Almanac, $1.15.

President John Smith, or the Story of a Peaceful Revolution.

"President John Smith" is the literary sensation of the year. This powerful political story is destined to mark an epoch in the social and political history of the United States, and to play an important part in shaping thought and in moulding future political action. It should and will be read by every American citizen who is interested in the great social and political problems now pressing for a solution.

The author, Frederick U. Adams, is one of the most famous newspaper writers in the United States. Mr. Adams wrote "President John Smith" three years ago. He did not believe that period ripe for its publication, and has patiently waited for the development of events. The prophetic chapters of "President John Smith" is now read as a history. Every important forecast has been more than realized. This book is a history of the events which led to the election of John Smith—a plain American citizen—to the presidency of the United States. It is a story of peaceful revolution; a tale of the triumph of the majority after a series of reverses. It is a plea for majority rule. It is a scathing denunciation of the theory held by Dr. Lyman Abbott and other anarchists, that "government does not rest on the consent of the governed. It is American in every paragraph and line. It breathes the patriotism loftier than the constitution and as broad as the liberty inspired lines of the immortal Declaration of Independence.

In mechanical form the book is something of a novelty. The price of 25 cents for a new novel in paper covers become pretty well established, and recent competition among publishers has been in the direction of giving the bulkiest book possible for the money. This has resulted in the use of inferior paper of dingy color and too stiff to handle with comfort. The publishers of the present book believe intelligent readers will welcome a change, and "President John Smith" will be printed on creamy white paper, just thick enough to be opaque, and of a size convenient for the side pocket. (Cloth $1, paper 25 cents.)

THE CAUCASIAN PUB. CO.,
Raleigh, N.C.

The phenomenal success of Coin's Financial School promises to be surpassed by "President John Smith." This remarkable book is now being discussed by the press all over the country, and has already reached an enormous sale. In many places "John Smith Clubs" are being formed. The book is destined to play a most important part in the political history of the coming four years and should be carefully read and studied. The author, Frederick U. Adams, may accept as a compliment the abuse which has been indulged in by the plutocratic press. He has written a splendid book, and any one will be the better for having read it. "President John Smith" is on sale at the office of THE CAUCASIAN and will be forwarded by mail on receipt of twenty-five cents.

The Value of a Horse.

Prof. Oscar R. Gleason, the famous horse trainer and tamer, in a recent lecture before a large body of horsemen and farmers, made this remark: "If a horse is worth $150, it is a recognized fact that $25 is about the actual value of the horse, and $125 is the value of his having been trained to man's use." Prof. Gleason has trained and broken more horses than any man in the world. He has subdued the most famous vicious horses in this and other countries, and has been substantially recognized by the United States government for his wonderful services in training horses for the cavalry and the artillery. His system is simplicity itself, but extremely effective, and the beauty of the system is that it can be applied to any horse by any one.

We have made special arrangements with the publishers of Prof. Gleason's famous book, which has always sold at $1.50, and can supply a limited number to our subscribers.

See offer in another column.

President McKinley holds out little hope to the millions of unemployed. The time will come when the people will declare with "President John Smith" that "The right of a citizen of the United States to demand and obtain work at wages sufficient to support himself and family shall never be abridged." Mr. Adams' book is good reading in these times of bogus prosperity. This office. Twenty five cents

A. & N. C. RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

To take effect Wednesday Nov. 27, 1895.

EASTBOUND TRIANS.

	STATIONS.	1 Mixed Frt and Pass Tues.Thrs and Sat. A. M.	3 Passenger Daily except Sunnay P. M.
W Lv	Goldsboro*	7 20	3 20
	Bests	s 7 35	s 3 40
W	LaGrange*	s 8 16	s 3 49
	Falling Creek	s 8 37	s 4 00
W	Kinston*	s 9 24	s 4 12
	Caswell	f 9 38	f 4 21
Ar	Dover†	s 9 53	s 4 30
Lv		10 15	
W	Core Creek	s 10 40	s 4 42
	Tuscarora	s 11 15	f 4 54
	Clark's	f 11 31	f 5 00
W			
Ar	Newbern*	s 12 05	s 5 15
Lv		1 30	5 25
	Riverdale	s 2 12	f 5 50
	Croatan	s 2 20	f 5 53
	Havelock	s 2 43	s 6 05
W	Newport*	s 3 12	s 6 18
	Wildwood	f 3 25	f 6 24
	Atlantic	f 3 31	f 6 29
Ar	Morehead City*	s 3 46	s 6 37
Lv		3 51	6 42
	Atlantic Hotel		
W			
Ar	M. City Depot*	4 01	6 50
		P. M.	P. M.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

	STATIONS.	4 Passenger Daily except Sunday. A. M.	2 Mixed frt. and Pass. Mon. Wed and Fri. P. M.
Ar	Goldsboro*	11 25	8 00
	Bests	s 11 03	s 7 20
W	LaGrange*	s 10 52	s 6 50
	Falling Creek	s 10 42	s 6 20
W	Kinston*	s 10 32	s 6 00
	Caswell	f 10 20	f 5 18
Lv	Dover	s 10 12	s 5 00
Ar			4 20
W	Core Creek	s 10 00	s 4 00
	Tuscarora	f 9 50	s 3 38
	Clark's	f 9 42	f 3 20
			P. M.
Lv	Newbern*	s 9 30	s 2 50
Ar		s 9 17	s 10 47
	Riverdale	f 8 53	s 10 10
	Croatan	s 8 49	s 10 00
	Havelock	s 8 40	s 9 40
W	Newport*	s 8 26	s 9 06
	Wildwood	f 8 19	f 8 47
	Atlantic	f 8 15	f 8 38
Lv	Morehead City*	s 8 07	s 8 20
Ar		s 8 02	s 8 15
	Atlantic Hotel		
Lv	M. City Depot	7 45	7 50
		A. M.	A. M.

W.—Water stations. f.—Stop on Signal. *—Telegraph station. †—Passing point. s.—Regular stops.

S. L. DILL, Supt.

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AND

New York, Boston, Richmond, Washington Norfolk Portsmouth.

SOUTHBOUND.

	No. 403.	No. 41.
Lv New York, Penn. R.R	*11 00am	*9 00pm
Philadelphia	1 12pm	12 05am
Baltimore	3 15pm	2 50am
Washington	4 40pm	4 30am
Richmond, A. C. L.	8 56am	9 05am
Norfolk, S. A. L.	*8 35pm	9 05am
Portsmouth	8 45pm	9 20am
Ar Henderson	*12 50am	*1 39pm
Ar Durham	†7 32am	†4 09pm
Lv Durham	†5 20pm	†11 10am
Raleigh	*2 16am	*3 34pm
Sanford	3 35am	5 03pm
So. Pines	4 22am	5 55pm
Hamlet	5 10am	6 53pm
Wadesboro	5 54am	8 11pm
Monroe	6 43am	9 12pm
Charlotte	*8 30am	*10 25pm
Ar Chester	*8 10am	*10 47pm
Lv Columbia, C N & L R R		†6 00pm
Clinton, S. A. L.	*9 45am	*12 10am
Greenwood	10 35am	1 07am
Abbeville	11 05am	1 40am
Elberton	12 07pm	2 41am
Ar Athens	1 15pm	3 45am
Ar Winder	1 59pm	4 30am
Ar Atlanta (Central time)	2 50pm	5 20am

NORTHBOUND.

	No. 402.	No. 38.
Lv Atlanta (Central time)	*12 00n'n	*7 50pm
Lv Winder	2 40pm	10 42pm
Lv Athens	3 16pm	11 26pm
Elberton	4 15pm	12 35pm
Abbeville	5 15pm	1 40am
Greenwood	5 41pm	2 09am
Clinton	*6 34pm	*3 05am
Ar Columbia C. N & L. R.		†7 00am
Lv Chester, S. A. L.	*8 13pm	*4 33am
Ar. Charlotte	*10 25pm	*8 30am
Lv Monroe	*9 40pm	*6 05am
Hamlet	*11 23pm	8 15am
Ar Wilmington	†5 30am	*12 30pm
So. Pines	*12 14am	9 20am
Raleigh	*2 16am	*11 35am
Ar Henderson	3 28am	*1 00pm
Ar Durham	†7 32am	†4 09pm
Lv Durham	†5 20pm	†11 10am
Ar Weldon	*4 55am	*3 00pm
Richmond A.C.L.	8 15am	6 50pm
Washington, Penn R.R.	12 31pm	11 10pm
Baltimore	1 43n'n	12 48am
Philadelphia	3 50pm	3 45am
New York	*6 23pm	*6 53am
Ar Portsmouth	7 30am	5 50pm
Norfolk	*7 50am	6 05pm

*Daily. †Daily Ex. Sunday. ‡Daily Ex. Monday.

Nos. 403 and 402.—"The Atlanta Special," Solid Vestibuled Train of Pullman Sleepers and Coaches between Washington and Atlanta, also Pullman Sleepers between Portsmouth and Chester, S. C.

Nos. 41 and 38.—"The S. A. L. Express," Solid Train, Coaches and Pullman Sleepers between Portsmouth and Atlanta. Company sleepers between Columbia and Atlanta.

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E. ST. JOHN, Vice President and Gen'l Mgr.
V. E. McBEE, Gen'l Superintendent.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manger.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.
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Southern Railroad.

(PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.)

Condensed Schedule.

In Effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH DAILY:

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m., daily—Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Raleigh, N. C., to Chattanooga, via Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.

Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keysville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with the Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled, limited, train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate station; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail" for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m., daily—Solid train consisting of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches from Chattanooga to Raleigh, arriving at Norfolk 5:20 p. m., in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants' and Miners', Norfolk and Washington and Baltimore, Chesapeake and Richmond S. S. Co.'s for all points north and east.

Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson and Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday for Newberne and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m., daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations.

LOCAL.

2:00 a. m., daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points for north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina railroad. At Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati, and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points south.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH:

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte Greensboro and all points south.

LOCAL.

7:10 a. m., daily—From Greensboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh.

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m., daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines. From Goldsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville, and all points in Eastern Carolina.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:40 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

LOCAL.

9:00 p. m., daily except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m., daily—From Goldsboro

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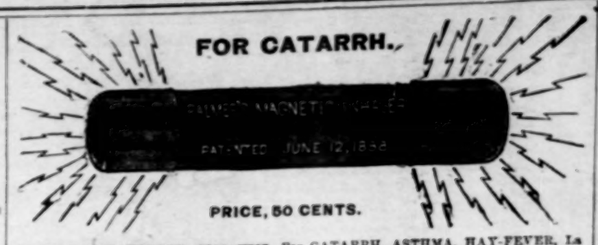

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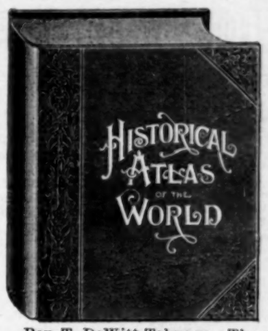

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Column A. On sale April 24th and daily on and after April 26th, 1897, until and including October 15th final limit Nov. 7th, 1897.

Column B. On sale daily on and after April 29th, until and including October 15th, final limit 20 days in addition to date of sale.

Column C. Tickets on sale Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week beginning April 29th and until and including October 26th, 1897. Final limit 10 days in addition to date of sale.

Column F. Rates in this column apply to Military Companies and United States brass bands accompanying same moving in bodies of 25 or more on solid tickets, to be sold daily beginning April 29th, and until and including October 26th, 1897, final limit 10 days in addition to date of sale.

Column G. Rates in this column apply to bona fide students and their teachers in parties of 25 or more on one ticket, upon written application of principals of colleges, schools and universities to be sold May 15th to June 7th, 1897, inclusive and September 15th to October 25th, 1897, inclusive, final limit ten days in addition to date of sale.

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